

Spearhead

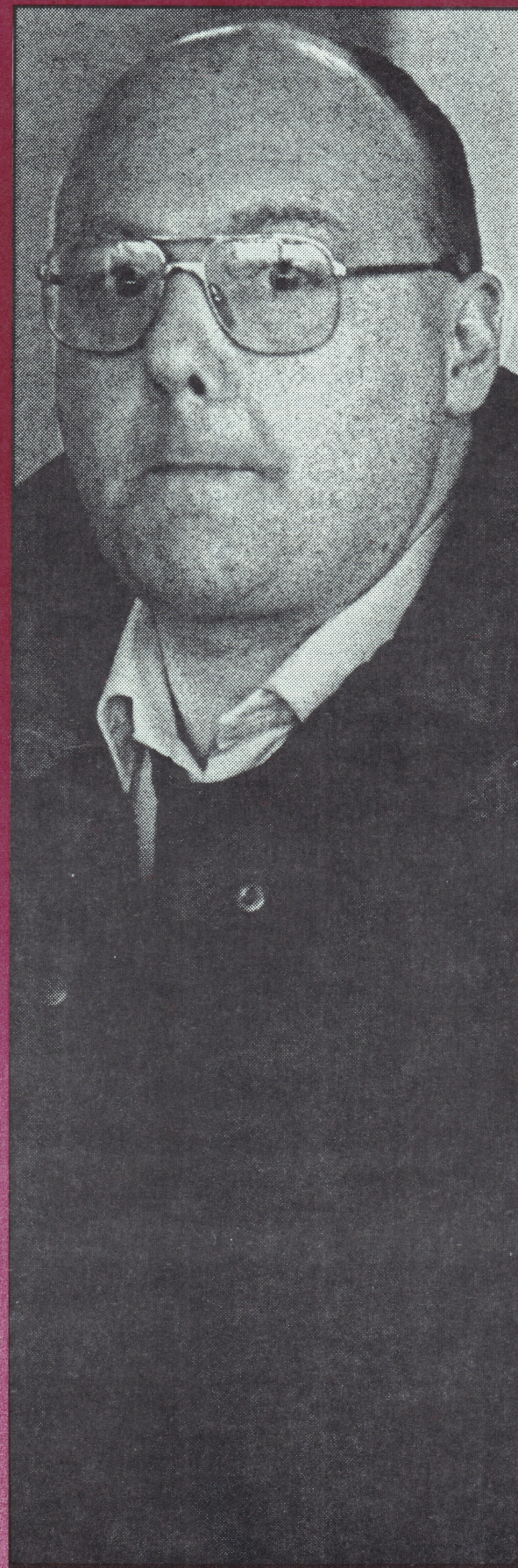
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No. 326 APRIL 1996

**Because of our
liberalism and
tolerance his
'rights' were
protected.**

**Now will we
learn?**

*Dunblane: the
slaughter that might
have been prevented*
(Pages 2 & 3)



Nationalist Comment

WHAT WE THINK

on the month's news.

The roots of tragedy

After every atrocity of the kind seen in Dunblane last month there is a big social and moral post-mortem in which an awful lot of nonsense is spouted. "Is there anything that could have been done to stop it?" ask the chattering classes in chorus. Usually the answer is that there is not. Society simply cannot legislate against the lone screwball who is really determined on death and destruction as a means of taking out on the world his own frustrations and inadequacies. Sadly, Dunblanes will go on happening whatever we may do, though Britain is unlikely for a long time to see anything quite like the cold-blooded murder of 16 small schoolchildren and a teacher that took place in the primary school of this small Scottish city on March 13th 1996.

Nevertheless, in the case of this particular crime there are grounds for saying that it would have been much less likely to have occurred in the climate existing in Britain half a century ago, before the liberalisation of laws and morals that we have seen

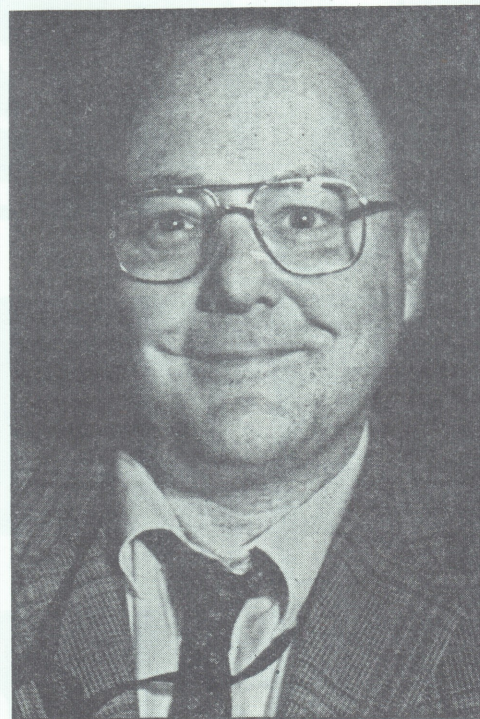
gathering pace since the 1960s.

For some considerable time before Thomas Hamilton walked with his guns into the school gymnasium and blazed away at everything that moved, he had become known throughout his local community as a pervert. He set himself up as a 'youth club' organiser with the clear intention of bringing himself into contact with young boys. One parent after another withdrew boys from the 'club' after evidence that Hamilton had shown an unwholesomely familiar attitude towards them. He was constantly taking photos and videos of the boys scantily attired, and the walls of his home were covered with these snaps. He would settle down in front of his TV set in the evening and play the videos for hours on end.

Time and time again, he was reported to the police but the latter protested that they could take no action against him without more positive proof that he had broken the law — this presumably being the law governing the molestation of minors. Possibly the police attitude is deserving of some mitigation given the present ridiculous legal laxity on the subject, but had laws been firmer and more widely ranging in their application it is inconceivable that Hamilton could have got away with his perversions for so long. Simon Heffer, writing in the *Daily Mail* (March 16th), had it in a nutshell when he said:-

"Thirty years ago a man like Hamilton would have been run out of every town in which he attempted to practise his bizarre habits. The police would have taken the closest possible interest in him, whether he was breaking the law or not. They would have felt it their public duty to do so.

"But now all manner of undesirable conduct is tolerated because the word has come down through the mechanisms of the state that there is no such thing as 'normal' behaviour. If you think this an exaggeration, just remember that if



DUNBLANE MONSTER

In a properly ordered society, Hamilton (above) would never have been left free to practise his perversions, let alone to kill.

Hamilton were alive some group somewhere would now, already, be devoting itself to ensuring he received his 'rights' — just as certain politicians continue to do with IRA murderers."

Without the benefit of fly-on-the-wall reports of police conversations concerning Hamilton, we cannot know everything that was going through their minds. Why, for instance, was this known piece of garbage considered a fit holder of a firearms certificate? Maybe the police feared the very thing that Mr. Heffer has hinted at — demonstrations by 'Gay Power' activists and other esoteric pressures of the kind that seem to be commonplace given the immense influence of today's homosexual lobby. Possibly the matter of Hamilton's right to possess guns went right up to local chief constable level, whereupon the big boss, in the PC fashion characteristic of those of his rank these days, decided that the political ramifications of treating his application for licence renewal differently from those of other firearms holders would involve unnecessary trouble.

These are just conjectures, and perhaps it didn't happen quite that way. Nevertheless, what can be said with a fair degree of certainty is that it has been the erosion over the years of British laws and standards by liberalism and 'political correctness' which has contributed, even if only indirectly, to the ghastly events in Dunblane last month.

Any sane society, possessed of the will to protect its members — and most importantly its youngest members — from predators like Hamilton, would enact legislation enabling authorities to put into preventive detention perverts of this kind, even if only on the

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evidence of parents who reported their proclivities in sufficient numbers. It is granted that a report from just one such parent might be motivated by personal grudge or vendetta. But from the number of reports concerning Hamilton it must have been clear that they were well-founded. Such reports should be sufficient to persuade a magistrate to issue the police a warrant to search the suspect's home. Had this been done in Hamilton's case, and his photos and videos discovered, this should have provided more than adequate confirmation of parents' allegations and been enough to put him indefinitely in a place where society would be safe from him. As for granting him a firearms licence in such circumstances, anyone authorising this would have to be insane.

But none of this was done because in Britain in the 1990s we live in a society dominated by permissiveness and 'tolerance', where we are taught in schools that 'gays' and lesbians are just like the rest of us — with a sexual preference that is equally legitimate, if different; where the same message is drummed out every night on TV (Channel Four particularly). Perish the thought then that the strong arm of the law should come down on an innocent fellow like Hamilton, whose only crime was to have an 'alternative' life-style, to be a member of a 'persecuted' minority!

There were many tears as the funerals of those youngsters took place in Dunblane, and some of them were crocodile ones — from politicians anxious to improve their public image by getting on the bandwagon of sympathy, but who are severally and collectively responsible for the moral sewer of contemporary Britain in which a Hamilton can survive in freedom and be assured of his 'rights'.

Balderdash from Maggie Thatcher

Lady Thatcher, speaking in Fulton, Missouri, last month, warned that the end of the 'Cold War' should not be regarded as the signal for alterations in the defence strategy of western nations — least of all for the weakening of the 'Atlantic Alliance'.

There was something rather symbolic about the location for the speech, for it was at Fulton just 50 years previously that Winston Churchill spoke along very similar lines, with the 'Cold War' then just dawning and the 'Iron Curtain', as he called it, descending over Europe. Churchill too was a passionate Atlanticist — which is a more acceptable way of describing someone who approves of American hegemony over Britain and the rest of the western world.

Why is the Atlantic Alliance still needed? Because, said Lady Thatcher, there are dangerous dictators still around who may disturb world peace by use of equally dangerous modern weapons, even perhaps nuclear ones. What we need to combat them is an updating of the 'Star Wars' anti-

ballistic missile system — under American control of course! Said the Lady: "Defence policy cannot be built upon political symbolism and utopian projects of nation-building which ignore or even defy military logic and fiscal prudence." This has been taken by most media commentators to be a side-swipe at the idea of a European defensive system operating independently from the United States, but it might equally be thought to apply to any independent defence on Britain's part with a view to the protection of her own special national interests.

Lady Thatcher's evoking of the memory of Churchill, with the supposition that his was the wisdom that we would all neglect at our peril, was challenged by Andrew Alexander, writing in the *Daily Mail* on March 15th. Churchill was wrong, Alexander said, because:-

"Once Stalin succeeded Lenin, the Soviet menace receded. Building socialism in the Soviet Union became the priority, with the exporting of revolution a poor second, though still, inevitably, official doctrine."

"The fact that Stalin proved one of history's most appalling tyrants is irrelevant. It made him a menace to Russians but not a serious threat to us."

"Imagine that Russia, as Churchill feared, really had attacked the West after the war. Suppose, too, that she had overrun the whole of Western Europe — an awesome task."

"The two combatants left would then be Russia and the US, facing each other over miles of ocean. It would have become an unwinnable conflict, the ultimate military planner's nightmare, deteriorating into endless, exhausting long-distance battles fought across Asia and Africa."

"It is absurd to believe that Moscow would have doomed the USSR to collapse by such a course. Russia was faced with recovering from a war which devastated her on a scale almost incomprehensible to us."

This reading of the post-war world scenario is exactly the one that has been expounded by *Spearhead* over the years whenever an occasion has arisen for us to comment on the subject. However, Mr. Alexander might have gone further.

He might have added that the supposition of an intended Soviet attack on the West was essential to the agenda of the post-war rulers of the West, for whether it was correct or not it provided the pretext for so many of the globalising tendencies that those rulers supported — tendencies which all pointed in the same direction: the surrender by the historic western nations of their political and economic sovereignty and of their independent capacity for self-defence. These were the tendencies that led to Britain abdicating her position as a great power and joining Europe.

It matters little in this context whether, along with the conspiracy theorists, one sees this as part of some sinister 'grand design' or merely as the product of error, folly and muddle. The result has been the same — catastrophic for Britain in either case.

But this is not how Lady Thatcher sees it, nor how mainstream British Toryism over the past half-century has seen it. Today, Tories are superficially divided between the Atlanticists and the Europhiles, but they are as one in believing that Britain is too feeble, too impotent, too decadent to go it alone.

Lady Thatcher and her many supporters want more of the same. Let us hear what Maggie has to say as she expounds her vision for the future. What is needed, she said in Fulton, is a "new and imaginative" Atlantic initiative with a free trade area incorporating not only the North American Free Trade Area and the European Union but also central European countries, and she linked this to "a solid underpinning to America's continued military commitment to Europe."

This sounds familiarly like a half-way stage towards One World — indeed rather more than half-way when we consider the aggregate of power that it represents. It sounds like a merger between the Europhile and Atlanticist utopias — and all to what purpose? So that, as they would have us believe, we can be prepared to deal with these 'dangerous dictators' if they start to threaten us.

Lady Thatcher and her supporters are rather vague when it comes to naming who the dictators might be, although there is general agreement that Iraq's Saddam Hussein is one of them. No doubt, another candidate for the honour might be a Russian 'strong man' elected to restore order, national honour and super-power status to his country — Zhirinovskiy perhaps?

But there is another way of looking at this question which perhaps might be less costly than the defensive system Lady T. has in mind. We might consider that if some 'dangerous dictator' was disposed to employ weapons of great destructive power to threaten us it just could be because we were behaving towards his country in a way that made that country itself, its way of life and its interests seem threatened, and that we might better avoid a nuclear holocaust or some such terrible conflict by a change of policy in these regards.

Let us listen again to Lady Thatcher:-

"It is the West — above all perhaps, the English-speaking peoples of the West — that has formed that system of liberal democracy which is politically dominant and which we all know all offers the best hope of global peace and prosperity."

"In order to uphold these things, the Atlantic relationship must be constantly nurtured and renewed."

Well, it just might be that there are other people in this world who see things rather differently — people, for instance, who do not see why the system of liberal democracy should necessarily be "politically dominant" and who even dare to question whether it offers the best hope of "global peace and prosperity." Such people might ask how a power like the United States, which feels

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WHAT WE THINK

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itself entitled to engage in military intervention wherever in the world the goings-on are not quite to its liking (Grenada, Panama, Haiti, Somalia, Kuwait, Bosnia, *et al*) — regardless of whether such goings-on seriously threaten American national security — is entitled to talk of itself as being a guardian of 'global peace', or how nations like Britain, which trots after its American master in these expeditions like an obedient spaniel, could speak of themselves as dedicated to 'global peace'.

Maybe — just maybe — global peace might better be served if the Americans and their satellite states, not excluding satellite politicians like Lady Thatcher, did not feel this itch to interfere everywhere and to be bound to export 'liberal democracy' to every corner of the earth regardless of whether the people there wanted it.

Maybe — just maybe — it is not always the 'dictators' who threaten the peace but those who set themselves up as world adjudicators and world policemen, and in doing so provoke angry responses from some of the leaders of the countries where they think they have a God-given right to meddle.

But one has to suppose that there is no point whatever in trying to tell this to Baroness Thatcher. The Lady seems to live in a world which has stood still for the past 50 years. She and her kind just have to have 'dictators' to make angry speeches against, and arm against, just as Don Quixote had to have windmills to joust with. As we've said before, it all provides a good diversion from seemingly insoluble problems at home.

The royal crawl

He's at it again! On the morning of March 20th the papers were full of pictures of Prince Charles doing the thing he seems to love most. Visiting a recently opened mosque in Northolt, Middlesex, there he was — attired (yes, you've guessed it) in a white robe with an Islamic cap perched on his head. The silly grin on his face rounded off the display.

On the same day, Charles had visited a home for disadvantaged children in Weston-super-Mare. There he was photographed trying his hand juggling (unsuccessfully) with clubs and then having a go on the bongo drums while 200 teenagers, according to one report, were 'rocking' (what else?) around the floor.

Prince Charles no doubt worries a great deal about not being popular with the British public, and it seems that the more he worries the more he makes a fool of himself trying to pursue that elusive popularity. His idea of the way to do this is to demonstrate on every occasion possible that he is just "one of the boys."

HRH just does not seem to understand that this is not the way the British people — at least the majority of them — really want



DESPERATE TO BE LOVED
'Charlie', dressed for the occasion when calling in on the new mosque.

to see members of their Royal Family behave. The institution of monarchy is something that needs to project an aura of grandness and dignity if it is to mean anything. It is not enhanced by its representatives trying to crawl to every sectional group and identify with every passing fashion.

In the days when the British Empire was at the height of its prestige and power, royal duties involved plenty of contact with the many subject races that belonged to it. The royals behaved towards those races with civility, of course, but in doing so never forgot the requirements of their station. The natives of whatever part of Empire they were visiting would not have been impressed had they dressed up in the local apparel and then had themselves thus photographed with goofy grins on their faces. That would have been a sign to those natives that the British Raj was weakening in the will to command and the will to rule, and their attitude towards that symbol would quickly have turned from respect into contempt.

And contempt is precisely the emotion that grips the less degenerate among us as we witness the conduct of 'Charlie'. What an utterly pitiful figure he cuts as the Heir to the Throne in a nation that has been allowed by its rulers to become pitiful!

This magazine is in favour of the retention of the British Monarchy, not because we are starry-eyed about its present representatives but because, on a cool-headed assessment of political balance, we believe retention to be better than abolition.

But we will continue to speak out frankly and honestly in protest when a member of the Royal Family acts in a way that disgusts and revolts us — which means that very frequently we are found commenting on the private and public antics of the lamentable Prince Charles.

Labour and the press

The Labour Party's chief 'back room boy', Peter Mandelson, has raised a hornet's nest of rage from the media with his suggestion last month that a Labour Government, when in power, might feel obliged to legislate to impose certain curbs on the press.

This, shouted the media in unison, is violating one of Britain's most hallowed institutions: press freedom. How dare the fellow ever hint at such a thing! Party leader Tony Blair was quick to pop up and reassure everyone that his lieutenant did not really mean what he had been taken to mean. Perish the thought!

Labour, if it is actually planning any such press curbs, is no doubt doing so for its own reasons and in its own interests. The press is, after all, predominantly pro-Tory. It would be surprising indeed if Labour were satisfied with the way it operates at present.

But none of this should deflect us from a much more fundamental issue: just why *should* the owners of the press enjoy special advantages and influence that are not within reach of the rest of us?

It is often stated that press freedom is essential to the workings of 'democracy', but is this freedom the freedom of the ordinary man in the street, the ordinary voter, to have his say in national affairs? It is nothing of the sort; it is the freedom of a very tiny minority in the population, distinguished by nothing more than the fact that they have access to enormous resources of money, to decide what news and views we read in our newspapers.

The truth is that in the times in which we live some degree of press regulation is not only right but essential — always providing that it is regulation in the interests of Britain and not those of the Labour Party.

Minding others' business

It will not have escaped those who follow the international news that Taiwan and Mainland China are squaring up for a confrontation. The Red Chinese navy is carrying out manoeuvres in the seas adjacent to the island, and the Taiwanese forces are on readiness to fight off an invasion.

The average rational Briton (or American) would say: "So what?" The Taiwan people are Chinese anyway — even on the admission of most of them themselves, their island is part of China. This is an internal Chinese affair and has nothing to do with us.

This, however, is not how President Clinton sees it. He has ordered US warships to the area. According to a report in *The Sunday Telegraph* (March 17th), the Clinton Government is about...

"... to make clear to Beijing that continued harassment of Taiwan will lead to a rapid increase in American military assistance and that any attempt to blockade Taiwan will be treated as an act of war."

And of course, in such a situation it is

difficult to imagine a British Tory Government not going along with America's sabre-rattling, as it always does. Tory columnist Ann Leslie, writing in the *Daily Mail* on March 12th, articulated what is probably the Government's official attitude when she spoke of the China-Taiwan eyeballing as something that: "... might develop into the most dangerous threat to world peace since the Berlin blockade — and even perhaps the beginning of a new Cold War."

This is pure, unadulterated drivel. How on earth can 'world peace' be threatened by a dispute between two parts of the same nation — even should that dispute escalate into the use of armed force? The only possible contingency in which 'world peace' might be endangered by such a conflict would be if outside powers took it upon themselves to interfere. Would such powers not have the good sense to avoid this? Don't bet on it! Over to Miss Leslie again...

"... Taiwan is about more than an internal territorial dispute. It is about defending one of the world's newest democracies from obliteration. It is about warning China that its huge size and its growing economic clout does not entitle it to settle disputes with violence and without regard to international norms of behaviour.

"It is about putting down a marker to an increasingly arrogant and aggressive China that there are limits to our tolerance..."

So there we have it — 'democracy' again! Taiwan was in fact, for decades after its split from Red China, ruled by an authoritarian nationalist government. Just recently the country, in order to better its image as an international trading nation, has started to 'democratise'. That places it among the 'good guys' whom American and British Governments are always prepared to risk the lives of their own young men to defend — even though not the remotest question of US or British national security or interests is involved.

If Red China were sailing her warships close to the coasts of, say Australia or New Zealand, Britain would be quite right to get concerned at that development, since the security of these countries is — or at least should be — of vital concern to us.

But when Red China is merely demonstrating its wish to see a part of its own national territory reunited with it, the idea that that should be our business (or the Americans') is preposterous beyond belief. Did not the Government of the Union in the American Civil War use armed force to prevent the secession of the Southern States, and would Mr. Clinton today seriously suggest that it would at the time have been the business of Britain to interfere on the grounds that this was a threat to 'world peace'?

We cannot know what reply Miss Leslie would give to that question but this is what she is saying about the situation out East — and again we quote:-

"If China's leaders decide, in effect, to defy the entire democratic world, it would

be as well to stop them in their tracks — before it's too late for all of us."

So there we have it! We must be prepared, in the midst of our current national plight of a bust economy, a disintegrating society and terrorism and anarchy rampant in our cities, to go to war with a nation of 1.2 billion people the other side of the world — in order that 'democracy' might survive on a foreign island which, incidentally, has damaged much of British industry by its cut-price exports.

Now there's political wisdom for you!

A question of priorities

Two reports, by the same writer, appeared last month in the same issue of the same newspaper which, put together, demonstrate something of our current national insanity.

Minister of Overseas Aid, Baroness Lynda Chalker, seen here visiting a village in Iraq, is said to be behind the big hand-out for Iraqi water.



On page five of the *Sunday Telegraph* on March 17th Environment Correspondent Greg Neale wrote of the crisis affecting the Yorkshire Water authority. There was a tremendous water shortage in the county during the dry summer last year due to the loss of vast quantities of water through leakage, and this problem promises to remain for some time. Administrative incompetence appears to be part of the trouble, but much is due simply to inadequate resources. The problem of leakage due to insufficient money being invested in renovation of pipes has affected other water authorities around the country.

Then on page 11 of the same paper what should we see but another report, announcing that the Government has recently agreed to a giveaway of £500,000 to help repair water supplies — in Iraq!

Admittedly, £500,000 would not go far in alleviating water supply problems in this country, but its allocation to that purpose would certainly give relief to some areas, affecting a good many families.

But it appears, in the eyes of our international do-gooders who influence so much of government policy, that Iraqis take precedence over Yorkshire folk.

We must be crazy!

Latest lunacy from the MoD

Our editor's main article last month spoke of 'political correctness' infiltrating Britain's armed forces, and mentioned the idiotic

attempts to get women to compete on equal terms with men in physical endurance courses. Now things have been taken a stage further. In a report in *The Sunday Times* of March 17th it was stated that "Senior army officials have decided the female form needs to be streamlined, strengthened and updated for active service."

To this end, the report continued:-

"... some big adjustments have to be made to the female body, including increasing the bust size by an average of 12 per cent (for lung capacity and strength), broadening the shoulders (for heavy lifting) and tightening the buttocks (losing excess weight for long route marches)."

What all this boils down to is that the Ministry of Defence, having seen that its policy of treating men and women in the forces as physically equal just does not

work, draws the conclusion that what needs changing is not the policy but the women! Instead of acknowledging that the idea was ridiculous from the start, it resolves to solve the problem by training programmes that will breed inflated dykes. Once again, political correctness wins the day against nature and common sense!

Worth thinking about

Spearhead does not so far have a view about the BSE scare affecting our beef supplies because we do not feel we have enough information on the subject. However, this opinion by Christopher Booker, writing in *The Sunday Telegraph* (March 24th) should give pause for thought:-

"The astonishing feature of this latest scare is that there is not a scrap of hard scientific evidence to justify it, as Stephen Dorrell, the Health Secretary, himself admits. It is that such evidence as there is points in exactly the opposite direction.

"In the West Country, where I live, BSE was already appearing quite commonly in dairy herds several years before it was officially recognised in 1986. Meat from BSE-infected cows has thus been getting into the food chain for at least 15 years... If there is a connection between BSE and the Crezfeldt-Jakob Disease, the curve (of cases) should already be rising sharply.

"But in fact the incidence of CJD has been falling... CJD is no more frequent in Britain than in many countries where BSE is unknown..."

THE ANATOMY OF 'MODERATION'

JOHN TYNDALL examines some illusions about political tactics and propaganda that refuse to lie down

WHAT makes people vote for one political party rather than another? Equally important, if not at the moment even more so, what disposes people to *join* political parties and, most important of all, to work in them *actively* — particularly if the latter pursuit can invite upon them all sorts of problems affecting their social lives, possibly their careers and at times even their physical safety? And, not least in importance among these questions, what persuades those people who have joined a political party to *stay* with it subsequently through thick and thin?

I have thought deeply about these questions for nearly forty years. It is my job and duty as leader of a political party to think deeply about them. The conclusions I arrive at can sometimes be mistaken — always liable to be disproved by the odd individual case that provides the exception to the rule, and always being subject to subtle alterations in the political climate and national mood that may occur before they have impressed themselves fully on one's consciousness.

The questions are urgently and regularly discussed with my colleagues — as they should be because no one person can have a monopoly of wisdom on the subject. I also make a habit of discussing them with people outside the party and outside active politics; those in the activist core of a political movement, by constant interaction between each other in a social circle cemented by common ideals and struggles, can easily develop a mentally incestuous attitude on such matters — leading to confinement in the proverbial 'ivory tower'. The questions should at the same time be subjected to constant independent observation and reflection, away from the clatter of talk, where sometimes the tongue can race ahead of the mind.

The questions opening this article were, I will remind the reader, threefold. They cannot be isolated from one another. Ability to persuade people in the greatest possible numbers to vote for a party at election time necessitates the creation, first of all, of a political organisation able to reach them — a political machine, with a great many active workers and the facilities needed for mass-communication; a movement with a concrete ideal and a will, whose actions can be co-ordinated to a common purpose. This is true particularly of a party which is not part of the established mainstream but has to be built from the very bottom foundations in an environment where all other organised political forces are implacably hostile.

Such a party must be possessed of a special steel, and that means that the people comprising it, at least in its front-line active cadres, must be of a special type — a type fundamentally different from those required merely to keep a mainstream party coasting along on the gentle waves of an established orthodoxy.

If the goal of electoral support is pursued single-mindedly, to the detriment of the other two considerations, or even of only one of them, that electoral support will not be enough to give a party the momentum to grow organically and surely; and in due course it will wither away as the organisation needed to contain and expand it withers. The first electoral setback is liable to be the initial small flurry of snow that sets an avalanche into motion — unstoppable, as the solid barriers needed to contain it simply do not exist.

A PARTY THAT CAME AND WENT

In this regard, the brief career of the Social Democratic Party during the 1980s was instructive. When the party first set up in business under the highly publicised 'Gang of Four' it benefited from a flood of recruitment. In my own area of Brighton and Hove

— about as staid and politically passive as any in the country — recruiting teams were to be seen everywhere and people were joining in droves. Soon the SDP scored a by-election success, then another, then another. It looked as if a tidal wave was on the move.

The Social Democrats were the epitome of 'moderation'. Their appeal to the public was full of sweet reasonableness, avoiding all strong expressions, avoiding any hint of stridency or militancy, avoiding anything that might smack of 'extremism'.

People were able to join and announce the fact to their friends and families without any danger of a shocked reaction. They could make their membership known at their places of work and run no risk that their promotion might be jeopardised. Not least, they stood in no fear of physical violence from their opponents. Folk could go to SDP meetings knowing that there was no likelihood that things might turn nasty and rough.



'Moderates' all: the launch of the SDP in 1981 by the 'Gang of Four'. Where are they now?

And so legions of respectable people flocked to the new party. One thing that reassured them it was alright to do so was that the party attracted a clement press. It was not that the newspapers actually favoured the SDP as a party of government, only that they depicted those in the party as 'moderate', 'reasonable' and well-principled people who had good intentions. That was enough.

That the SDP had not addressed itself seriously to one single one of Britain's most fundamental problems did not seem to matter. It was something that it was quite 'acceptable' to belong to. "Lady Fortesque-Smythe has joined it, so why shouldn't we?"

Yet in a brief few years the Social Democrats were gone and almost forgotten.

A takeover bid by the Liberals split the party, and a decline in electoral fortunes followed. As the SDP could not be identified by the British voters as standing for anything very definite, and as people who liked that kind of party were able to find, in the newly established 'Liberal Democrats', something stronger and more successful, the appeal of the SDP receded as rapidly as it had bloomed in the first place. Before long the party consisted just of Dr. David Owen and a few hangers-on. Eventually even he saw the writing on the wall and took himself off to pastures new.

What happened to all the people who rallied to the SDP in that first flush of enthusiasm? They just evaporated. What happened was

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that these people were just political butterflies, settling themselves on an attractive-looking bush and then moving on, as the whim took them, to another. They were people of no firm conviction and hopelessly lacking in powerful ideals, and the party they joined in the 1980s was based on nothing more solid than that. To such people the idea that politics might be a *struggle*, calling for perseverance, sacrifice and dedication, was alien — and probably was anyway suggestive of 'extremism'. 'Social Democracy' was just a fashionable fad, like the Beatles. It was "the thing to be with" at a particular time, but now survives merely as a gentle memory.

The Social Democrats did well for a short while by addressing themselves successfully to two of the questions with which this analysis began. They persuaded people to vote for them and they induced people to join them. They stumbled at the third hurdle: they did not contain the ingredient that made people *stay* with them, and they failed to endure. That missing ingredient lay in the nature and the calibre of the Social Democrats themselves and the types they attracted. They simply were not of the stuff of which great historical changes in nations are made.

There have always been people in the nationalist movement in Britain who, no matter their doctrinal differences with the Social democrats, persist in a similar approach to politics. They are still with us today. I have recently had some conversations and correspondence with fellow-nationalists in which they have tried to inform me of what seems, to them, a tremendously novel idea in politics: that our movement should be seeking to win the support of the mass of people in Britain by appealing to them in a reasonable, acceptable and 'voter-friendly' way — something to which, in all my years of study and experience, I had apparently never given a moment's thought!

According to the theory of these folk, the BNP is forfeiting the opportunity to win over vast numbers of fellow Britons because it is not taking sufficient care to polish up its image and project an aura of 'moderation'. Do this, the theory goes, and legions of dissatisfied British people out there — on the housing estates, on the commuter trains, in the streets, in the offices and boardrooms and in the factories (if there are any left), the people propping up the bars of their golf houses and the people sitting reading the papers at their breakfast tables, all grumbling at the state of the nation — will flock to us at the polls as well as enlist as members in large numbers, enabling us quickly to become a mass movement.

Wouldn't life be so much easier if it were all as simple as that. But it isn't!

To see *why* it isn't, we have to look closer at what is going through the mind of the presumed would-be BNP joiner and voter instead of relying on mere presumption. Who can really know? No-one but the individual himself or herself, but we can make some intelligent guesses based on deduction. Here are two scenarios.

THE UPWARDLY MOBILE

Eric Smith, who commutes to work in the City, is an above-average intelligent man. He has a good job with a well-reputed firm of insurers. When the head of his department retires in a year's time, there's a good chance he'll step into his shoes. And that'll mean a welcome pay rise — enough to send his 11-year-old son Brian to Charterhouse and away from that abominable local school where a third of his class are Asian and the headmaster is a member of the Socialist Workers' Party. After that, there may even be enough left over to buy one of those Jaguars he's had his eye on in the showroom down the road. Wife Karen would love that — for a while she's been tired of her sister and her husband showing off their BMW!

Mr. Smith has always been patriotic, and he's sick to death with what's happening to the country. The Tory Government doesn't seem to have a clue as to what to do, and he'd never support Labour. For while he was a member of his local Conservative Association and he found that most of the people there agreed with him — about Europe, immigration, rising crime and much else. But they'd do nothing because they didn't want to 'rock the boat'. If Labour got in, they said, things would be even worse.

A few days ago, Mr. Smith had received a BNP leaflet through his letter box. He agreed with everything in it and quickly wrote off for further information. He then showed the leaflet to Karen. "Oh, I've heard about those people," she said. "They're much too extreme. I couldn't possibly face my friends down at the aerobics class if they knew we were connected with anything like that."

"I wonder if the BNP really is as extreme as Karen says," thinks Mr. Smith to himself as he surveys the mass of black and brown faces around him on the Underground train. "Anyway, the situation in this bloody country is getting extreme. Maybe we've reached the point at which drastic measures are needed to deal with it — certainly no-one else seems prepared to do anything."

Later that day at the office, Mr. Smith's departmental boss drops the hint that he is first in line to succeed him when he retires. "I suppose if I ever got involved with the BNP," he muses, "it would get out, and that could well sabotage my promotion — then bang goes the chance of getting Brian into Charterhouse and of affording the Jaguar. Then there's Karen. She's a bit of a snob, to be honest. Her views aren't really so different from mine but she's mortified at the thought of being a social outcast. No, I'd better forget about the BNP — it sounds like too much trouble!"

About a week later the doorbell rings. Two young men are outside, one of them saying that he is from the local BNP branch. They are calling in response to Mr. Smith's enquiry and would like to talk to him about his joining the party. He might have been tempted to invite them in had Karen not been at home. Though he'd already decided he couldn't join, he is still curious to hear about the party. As it is, he has to find an excuse to get rid of them quickly. "I'm sorry," he says. "I've thought a bit more about your policies and, though I agree with quite a lot, I find you just a bit too extreme. If you employed a more moderate approach, many more people would join you."

WORRIED WORKING CLASS

Fred and Ethel Biggs are pensioners living on a council estate in Manchester. Fred was a night-watchman at a textile factory before they made him redundant seven years ago, when the factory closed down due to competition from cut-price imports from Asia. He hasn't worked since.

Fred has always hated the Tories. His Dad nearly starved in the 1930s due to the same kind of policies as the Thatcher and Major Governments have been carrying out since 1979. He'd been a Labour man before the party was taken over by the loony left. His biggest grouse with Labour had been over immigration. The area where he and Ethel live borders on Moss Side. Neither dare venture out after dark for fear of getting mugged — or worse. Fred is reckoning on voting Labour at the coming council elections. "It's not so bad now since Blair took over," he tells his wife. "I still suspect they're going to do nothing about the Blacks, but anything's better than this Tory Government. Although this election's only local, we've got to send a message to Major that we want him out. A big Labour swing on the council will do that."

The BNP is also contesting a council seat in the area. A canvasser calls and speaks to Fred and Ethel. "By gum, you're dead right about immigration!" Fred says. And then, turning to Ethel: "Haven't I been on about this for years?"

The couple both like the canvasser. He's smartly turned out, polite and intelligent. When he leaves, both say there's a very good chance they'll vote BNP.

The next day, a scruffy specimen turns up on the doorstep with a long beard and filthy jeans. "Has the BNP been here?" he asks. "You know they're nazis — you're not going to vote for them, are you?" Fred, instantly repelled by the fellow, retorts: "Who I vote for is my bloody business. **** off!"

"If anything, that's made me even more inclined to vote BNP," Fred says to Ethel when the creature has gone. "What a difference between that creep and the nice fellow we saw yesterday!"

Soon polling day comes. On the way to the polling station the couple stop their taxi (it's too dangerous to walk) and buy a local paper. On the front page is a story about a local Tory councillor

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THE ANATOMY OF 'MODERATION'

(Contd. from prev. page)

being caught in bed with a young male prostitute. "Bloody diabolical!" Fred roars. "We've really got to get rid of this garbage. I was going to vote BNP but, well..."

"I agree with everything the BNP says," says Ethel, "but I don't really think they've got a chance of winning. Maybe next time. Best to vote Labour just to keep the Tories out." Fred ponders. "You're probably right," he mutters.

At the polling station another smart and polite young man with a BNP badge is standing outside. "I hope you're going to vote for our candidate," he says, handing the two a leaflet.

"Well, er..." says Fred, groping for words, "I agree with a lot of what you say but you're just a bit too extreme. I support stopping any more immigrants coming in, but you can't send 'em all back — that'd be impossible!"

THE VOTER AND THE JOINER

Both these scenarios are of course imaginary, but we have to think carefully, drawing upon our experience and our understanding of human nature, to decide how close they are to the actual truth. In the case of the latter one, we know something of the British voter's habits of thinking: his tendency to dwell in the short-term; his inclination to clutch at something he believes will bring momentary relief — the 'lesser evil', as it were — rather than choose to create possibilities for real change years ahead. Some voters, as I found when canvassing in Dagenham as BNP candidate there in 1994, are more frank and forthright than Fred. They actually said they would vote Labour because they didn't think I could win and they had to hit back at the Government. Some others used the 'too extreme' excuse, though nowhere were they able to point to any aspect of our policies and explain what was 'too extreme' about it.

After all this has been said, it cannot be denied that it is the task of a political party — any party — to present itself to the public at election time in the best possible image, avoiding too much stridency of language, ensuring its campaigners are smart and well-behaved and presenting its policies in a style that will be most appealing to the greatest number of people. Here a party is casting its net as wide as possible, and in this situation the vote of an apathetic, lazy-minded elector, with little understanding of politics and a disposition to believe whatever he last saw in print (the majority), is just as good as that of a serious student of national affairs who feels very strongly about what is happening to the country and wants to do something about it (the minority). For this reason, those who advocate that an image of moderation be employed in conducting election campaigns are, broadly speaking, right.

But when it comes to the recruitment of members, and particularly activists, other considerations come into play. The active participant in a political movement — most of all a radical and crusading one of the kind needed to provide salvation to a nation in deep crisis — has to be of a special fibre. He or she must be one with a far greater sense of commitment to specific principles than the average citizen, a sense of commitment great enough to risk possible job-victimisation, social ostracism in certain quarters and the presence, on occasion, of physical danger when on activities.

Quite clearly, the Eric Smiths of this world just are not up to that challenge — at least at the moment. No doubt, discontent and anger on the part of some of them will one day reach the point at which such personal risks are thought to be worth taking for what is at stake. But not now.

But, human nature being what it is, pride and ego simply don't allow such a frank admission of self-centredness and timidity — even to themselves. The 'too-extreme' syndrome provides a convenient escape from a duty to act which leaves self-esteem undented. 'Moderation' becomes the course of 'prudence', which in turn is the rationale for cowardice. It even allows the political 'moderate' to invest himself with virtue!

THE 'VIRTUOUS' ON THE X-RAY TABLE

And this 'virtue' is worth examining a little more deeply. The man of 'moderation' will protest that he is deterred from endorsing BNP solutions to the nation's problems by a strong sense of moral rectitude, which rejects what he would claim to be 'callous' and 'inhuman' methods for dealing with, for instance, the race problem by obligatory repatriation. He might assert that he is a Christian and that that would simply be against his principles.

But this same man of 'moderation' will gloss over the evil occurrences that result from allowing the race problem to remain and fester in this country. The sense of moral outrage that comes to the surface when he is objecting to repatriation will be dampened when he witnesses a policeman being beaten to pulp in a riot by Blacks in one of the inner cities. He will regret such an incident of course, but he is unwilling to face the necessities of action to ensure that these incidents are prevented from happening in the future. And the same moral fervour does not come to the surface when discussion centres on protecting frail old ladies from mugging and maiming in the streets. It is desirable that such things do not happen of course, says our man of 'moderation', but clearly there is a limit to the price he is prepared to pay for ensuring that they will not. Such are the moral gymnastics engaged in by the so-called 'moderates'.

Our man of 'moderation' will doubtless proclaim himself to be a 'humanitarian'. But in all probability he did not wince in horror as he watched TV reports of thousands of Iraqi civilians being burnt to cinders in Allied bombing raids during the Gulf War. This, after all, was a cause in which all decent and respectable people believed. Why? Because the media had said so. It was too bad all those people having to be killed of course, but that was the price we had to pay for stopping Saddam Hussein. No great moral outrage here!

That is not all. How many of our present-day 'liberals' who don the cloak of a strong moral conscience in order to justify their own political agenda and condemn the politics of those they consider beyond the pale — how many of them really are paragons of morality in the conduct of their own lives? Are they 'moralists' like Paddy Ashdown, who cheated on a wife who had always been loyal to him, yet speaks of our 'moral obligation' to let millions of Hong Kong Chinese into Britain? Are they as 'moral' as the late Sir Robert Maxwell, who regularly railed in his papers about the 'immorality' of 'racism' but whose conscience did not inhibit him from robbing his employees' pension funds?

No, if the mask is torn off all this flannel about political 'moderation' representing the path of public 'decency' and 'civilised standards', it is easy to see underneath the reality of contemptible humbug parading as goodness and light to conceal squalid self-advantage.

EGOCENTRISM

And when the man of 'moderation' says that he is not prepared to associate with the likes of the BNP because he considers it 'too extreme', though he can offer nothing as an alternative course of action to save Britain from destruction, what is he really telling us? He is telling us that his own personal sense of righteousness is more important than the survival of his nation and race. In effect, what he is saying is that he sees himself at the centre of his own little universe. He will not get his hands dirty in order to safeguard the future of his children and grandchildren. He — the Ego, Number One — is so important, the fastidiousness of his feelings of such a high priority, that everything else can go to blazes, including his nation's heritage and destiny. Of course all these protestations of moral repugnance are as phoney as a wooden £1 piece. The fellow is just looking out for himself. Dash these excuses out of his hands and he will find others.

Yet according to the supposition of those who insist that we must 'moderate' our approach so as to recruit more members, this is the type of person we should wish to have joining us. But *would* he join us? Are they out there, those legions of 'moderate' people of patriotic inclinations who want to do something to rescue our nation from its plight but are deterred from enlisting in the BNP because

they perceive it to be 'too extreme'? There is a simple test of this. I have cited it before and will do so again.

If such people actually exist, and are of the calibre able to make a political movement successful and powerful, they would have done just that. They would have banded together and formed a party of their own, and by the presumed superiority of their methods and approaches — doing it the 'nice' way, the 'moderate' way — would long ago have outperformed, outstripped and eclipsed the BNP. Where is the political movement in Britain that has accomplished that task?

Of course, it has not happened. It has not happened because the people required to make it happen simply do not exist. They are a phantom, a chimera, an illusion in the minds of political spin-doctors who from time to time plague us with their quack theories while insulting our intelligence by implying that we are ignorant kids incapable of serious thinking about political tactics and imagery.

I have encountered these people before — in the 1970s, to be precise, when I was leader of the National Front. Their arguments then were based on just the same kind of facile assumptions as are those of their successors today. And, as today, when the opportunity occurred to put their theories into practice they did nothing whatever to vindicate them. New parties sprang up from time to time, formed out of the splits they engineered in our ranks and with their manifestos based on the 'softly-softly' approach. They never got anywhere. Other parties came into existence not possessing any ancestry in the nationalist movement but formed by disgruntled Tories with a few refugees from other mainstream parties. Like the Social Democrats, they duly disappeared having created scarcely a

ripple on the political waters.

What I also found with the peddlers of these ideas was that they were not above some blatant dishonesty in attempting to justify themselves, being ready to dress those who disagreed with them in brownshirt uniforms and jackboots and attributing to them nostalgia for Hitler's Germany which blinded them to conditions and campaigning requirements in modern Britain. There are of course a few such people about, and we have taken care to exclude them from the BNP. They now enact their pathetic rituals in the political twilight and send out abusive letters to the likes of myself which they take care not to sign with their own names. They are ridiculous and contemptible beyond words. But to tar with this brush everyone who does not agree with the 'moderate' tendency is to use methods better fitted to the gutter press than to debate among nationalists.

For the future, the BNP must employ the methods of promotion that have made it the most successful nationalist party in Britain in the 1980s and 1990s. These methods have evolved over that period, and today they place greater emphasis on fighting elections — and therefore employing the public relations techniques necessary in elections — than a few years ago. At the same time, none of this must be allowed to deflect us from the main task in which we are engaged: that of building a political machine of *activists, crusaders and fighters* (in the fullest sense of that term). This means addressing ourselves, when in the business of recruitment, to the types of people who fit those descriptions and are genuine recruitment material, not chasing phantoms by pursuing those who, for their own entirely personal reasons, are not yet ready to join our struggle no matter how persuasively we try to appeal to them.

CATASTROPHE IN KANSAS CITY

MARIAN EVANS LOOKS AT THE LATEST FAILURE IN FORCED 'EQUALITY'

With education now at the very centre of public debate in Britain due to the appalling standards of many of our schools, attention is focusing particularly on the inner-city areas, where the worst problems are to be found. Though neither the politicians nor the media will admit it, a large part of the cause of these problems is the multi-racial mix of the areas in question. The plain truth is that children of different ethnic backgrounds have vastly different educational needs and equally different educational potential. Where young Whites are forced to attend largely black classes, their educational development is being held back. Though this is by no means the only cause of Britain's low standards — third-rate teachers are a big factor too — it is a cause that must be taken seriously into account as we debate the remedies to the nation's shocking education crisis.

In the United States, the experience with racially integrated education extends a good deal further back than in Britain. To give something of the picture there we are reproducing this article, which first appeared in American Renaissance, obtainable at US\$40.00 air-mail subscription from PO Box 1674, Louisville, Kentucky 40201, U.S.A.

In one section, part of a passage has been deleted so as to comply with Britain's totalitarian 'race laws', which render the editor liable to imprisonment for making uncomplimentary comments about members of ethnic minorities.

THE EFFORT to integrate the Kansas City public schools [state schools ed.] is one of the most costly, misguided and ineffectual programmes ever undertaken in America in

the name of racial equality. This billion-dollar effort has been so utterly a failure that only good can come of it. Catastrophe as complete as this may shake even a liberal's confidence. This may well be the high-water mark of the astonishing efforts whites have made to build a society in the name of illusory equality.

Kansas City came to national attention ten years ago, when federal District Judge Russell Clark ordered the school district to build and staff the best, most expensive schools in the country — perhaps the world. They were to be so dazzlingly good that they would lure white students out of their safe suburbs and raise black student achievement to the white level. Judge Clark was even willing to wield dictatorial power to get what he wanted, looting both the city and the state to fund the gold-plated schools that desegregation was thought to require.

Of course, the grand experiment failed. The wondrous schools were duly built but blacks learned no more in them than before. Whites stayed in the suburbs. And now a recent Supreme Court decision will probably cut off massive subsidies from the state, leaving the city with a hugely expensive system to run and no money. If Kansas City cannot dream up new ways to make whites pay for them, the dream schools will slide back into the ramshackle mediocrity from which Judge Clark thought he had lifted them.

SEPARATE AND EQUAL

The Kansas City, Missouri school district first opened in September 1867, with four schools for whites and one for blacks. The state constitution, like that of sixteen other states at the time, required segregation. A law passed the following year

reaffirmed segregation, but required that black schools be equal to white.

Eventually the city was operating one high school and 14 elementary schools for blacks. Almost all of these schools were north of 27th Street, which was the traditional boundary of the Negro quarter. The city also made a serious effort to make the schools equal. Black teachers were paid the same salaries as white, and in most years the city spent approximately as much on black students as it did on whites. During the 1936-37 school year, for example, it cost \$79.31 to educate each white elementary school pupil (about \$825 in today's money) and \$69.10 to educate a black pupil. In 1940-41, however, the district spent \$118.61 on each black high school student but somewhat less — \$110.43 — on whites.

Even if there was rough equality in the operating budget, blacks were sometimes slighted in the capital budget. Their schools were often old and overcrowded. In 1949, parents of students at the all-black Bruce elementary school sued the city to replace rickety buildings. The Missouri Supreme Court upheld a lower court denial of relief arguing that although the Bruce school had no auditorium, gymnasium or cafeteria, there were white schools in the state no better off. Moreover, since the curriculum at the Bruce school was equivalent to that of white schools, the black parents had no grounds for complaint.

The 1950s are now acknowledged to have been the salad days for Kansas City public schools. Sixty-nine thousand students (77 percent of them white) got what was, by today's standards, a superb education in their segregated schools. The beginning of the end was, of course, 1954.

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CATASTROPHE IN KANSAS CITY

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That year, the Supreme Court ruled in *Brown v. Board of Education* that segregated schools were unconstitutional. Kansas City obediently prepared to desegregate. A colour blind plan was drawn up whereby students would simply attend the schools nearest them, whether they had been all-Black or all-White.

Desegregation proceeded so smoothly in 1955 that the *Kansas City Star* did not even write a story about it. There were no disturbances because housing in the city was so segregated that only a handful of students were affected by integration. Moreover, almost 90 percent of the 921 white children who were to have attended formerly-black schools quietly moved out of their neighbourhoods over the summer. When the school year began, only 117 of them were left to integrate the black schools. Their numbers dropped very quickly, and soon voluntary desegregation in Kansas City fit the pattern found all over the country: Almost the only people who crossed the colour line were the children of ambitious black parents who wanted their children to attend white schools.

Whites began to drift towards the suburbs, and in 1970 the school district lost its white majority for the first time. Most schools, however, were still either overwhelmingly white or overwhelmingly black. By the mid-1970s, two-thirds of the students were black, and the district was showing all the stigmata of a black institution: crumbling buildings, poor discipline, declining test scores.

With so few white students to go around, meaningful integration was no longer possible, and by 1977 the school board was desperate. That year, it sued everyone in sight, in the hope of

dragging 18 white, suburban school districts into a single, huge district. Forced bussing would then flush precious white children out of the suburbs to rejuvenate Kansas City; and the suburbs would be taxed to pay for it.

Judge Russell Clark got the case but did not make important decisions until six years later. In 1984, he let the terrified suburbs off the hook. Following a 1974 U.S. Supreme Court decision, he argued that since the suburban districts were not responsible for residential segregation they could not be forced into a shotgun marriage with Kansas City.

It was the next year, 1985, that he hit upon the final solution to the segregation problem: urban schools so extraordinary that bigoted whites would voluntarily abandon their suburbs and private schools to flock to the city and sit next to blacks.

Judge Clark was realistic enough to realise that these schools would have to be spectacular, and spectacular they are. Of the more than \$1.4 billion that has been spent in ten years on this 'desegregation' plan, \$418 million has gone for renovation and new construction, though not always wisely. After a \$1 million patch-up of Central High School did not raise it to Judge Clark's standards, the old school was torn down and the district sank \$32 million into a gleaming new one.

Paseo High was another school that Judge Clark pronounced unsalvageable. Built from a type of limestone found nowhere else in the country, it was a cherished architectural landmark. The judge didn't care.

Protesters watched in tears as the school was dynamited on his orders.

The district now has 12 brand new schools — scores of houses had to be bulldozed to make way for some of them — with equipment to make a teacher's head swim: planetariums, Olympic-size swimming pools with underwater observation windows, dust-free diesel mechanics' rooms, at least one mock-United Nations wired for simultaneous interpretation, radio and television studios capable of real broadcasting, video editing and

animation labs, a moot court complete with jury room and judges-chambers, a model Greek village to teach participatory democracy, elementary schools with one personal computer for every two children, etc. These are the famed 'magnet schools' that were supposed to attract white children like so many iron filings.

Another \$900 million has gone for special staff to operate these wonders, and across-the-board rises for teachers and administrators. There are German- and French-language elementary schools which, of course, must be staffed with native speakers. The former coach of the Soviet Olympic fencing team has been hired — along with an interpreter — to teach Missouri rubes the finer points of sword play. It has been, in short, an unprecedented orgy of spending, overseen by school superintendent Walter Marks, who has been pleased to see the salary for his position leap from \$75,000 to \$140,000.

Where did the \$1.4 billion come from? Judge Clark raised it through two astonishing acts of judicial dictatorship. In 1987, he unilaterally raised Kansas City property taxes, first from 2.05 per cent to 4 per cent and eventually 4.96 per cent — the first time in American history that a federal judge has levied taxes. This breathtaking usurpation of power simply ignored an amendment to the Missouri constitution that requires a two-thirds super-majority vote to raise property taxes past 3.25 per cent. Judge Clark even tried to impose a surcharge on income taxes, but an appeals court struck this down as an invasion of the province of the state legislature.

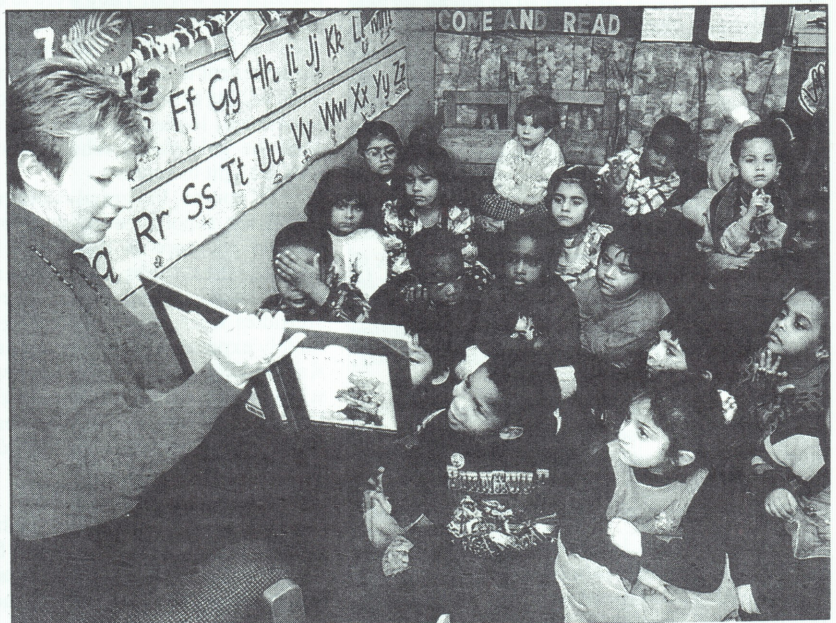
When it became clear that Kansas City could be bled no further, Judge Clark decided to pillage the state — but on what grounds? In a flourish of legal non-reasoning, he decided that the state had contributed to segregation in Kansas City by permitting such things as restrictive covenants in deeds and by doing nothing to mix up the races. In penance for these past crimes, the state has been forced to pay more than \$800 million to make the city's schools fit for suburban white people. Needless to say, the state attorney general has repeatedly contested this exaction, but until June

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OVER THERE — AND OVER HERE

On the left is a group of youngsters from the Faxon Annex Elementary School in Kansas City (Missouri), U.S.A. Can you spot the White? Below is a class at the Heald Place Primary School, Moss Side, Manchester. Are the educationalists leaving something out when they discuss contemporary schooling problems?



of last year had lost every court battle.

The astonishing thing is that ever since 1955 there has been *no school segregation in Kansas City*. By the time of Judge Clark's decisions, no one was even pretending that the city or the state or the school district was discriminating. By no sane reading of civil rights law can Kansas City be found guilty. It had bad public schools and two-thirds of the students were black. In the never-never land of Judge Clark's mind, this was unacceptable. It could *only* be the result of racism, and not just any old racism; this was government-perpetuated racism in violation of the United States constitution.

Because he was springing to the defence of that holy document, he appointed himself school district dictator, with the power to eliminate everything he considered a 'vestige' of discrimination. In a crowning act of folly, he decreed that he would continue to run the schools until the test scores of black children were appreciably the same as those of whites. So long as blacks did not do as well as whites, the segregation of ages past was still doing its evil work!

COMPLETE FAILURE

What have been the results of this grand experiment? Instructional costs, *not* including costs of the building program have more than doubled from \$3,094 per pupil per year to \$8,000 (during the same period, the state average rose from \$2,470 to \$3,760). Average classroom size has decreased from 38-47 to 22-27, and the number of school librarians has shot

up from 13 to 56. Ten years ago the district had no 'counsellors' for elementary school students. Now it has 53 of them. All this luxury is lavished on only 36,350 students as opposed to a high of 69,000 in the 1950s. The overall operating budget has leapt in seven years from \$142 million to \$500 million while the number of students *has stayed the same*.

Whites have not behaved like iron filings. A comparison of the 1985-1986 school year — the first year of the 'magnet' program — with that of 1992-93 shows that white attendance has continued to drop slightly, from 26.4 percent to 25.2 percent. Every year some 1,400 suburban students take the bus into town, but the white turnover rate is very high; most whites go back to suburbia after one or two years. The district has an annual 'marketing and recruitment' budget of \$1.8 million to lure other whites into town to take their places. Martin Luther King Middle School, which requires uniforms for all students and emphasizes the study of Latin grammar (!), has the best reputation among whites — and manages to attract only 55 students from the suburbs.

The small number of Kansas City whites who send their children to public schools have developed a recognisable pattern of patronising only the

lower grades. The racial performance gap is narrower at these ages and adolescence has not yet turned many blacks into ***** and *****. When it is time to enter fourth or fifth grade, most white children go to the suburbs or to private school.

What effect has more than a billion dollars had on school performance? During the seven years of Judge Clark's dictatorship, the dropout rate has climbed from 6.5 per cent to 11.4 per cent and the average daily senior high school attendance rate has dropped from 81.5 per cent to 76.2 per cent. The racial gap in achievement levels has remained unchanged, starting with a gap of several months in first grade and growing to two or three years by graduation. Test scores on standardised tests — essentially unchanged — are highest in the elementary grades, which have the most whites.

In short nothing has turned out as Judge Clark hoped. It is probably true, as the district lamely argues, that even more whites would have fled the district were it not for fencing coaches and planetariums. The district is nevertheless more non-white than ever and the racial gap continues to yawn, just as it does in every school in every district in every city in every state.

BETTER RESULTS FOR LESS MONEY

In the white suburbs, in places like Raytown and Lee's Summit, schools spend less than half the money Kansas City does on each student and get much better results. The Blue Springs district, for example, spends \$3,403 per pupil compared to \$8,000 per pupil in Kansas city. By the third grade, its students are already 70 to 80 points ahead of Kansas City on the Missouri standardised test (graded from 200 points to 595).

If anything, the school district faces its worst crisis ever. Superintendent Walter Marks, who happily spent hundreds of millions during his three years on the job, was fired in February of last year. In 1994 he managed to find 14 reasons to leave town on school business. Worse still, during a paid leave of absence for back problems, he was filmed by a hidden Kansas City television crew carrying lumber into his new home in Florida. The crew also caught him bounding onto the aeroplane to come home, but by the time it got to Missouri he had to hobble off with a cane.

The search for a replacement has been hampered by a June decision of the U.S. Supreme Court that finally reins in Judge Clark, and may end the annual tribute from the state. In a 5-4 decision, in which the Clinton administration entered a motion in support of the status quo, the court invalidated most of Judge Clark's efforts to fight 'segregation'. Since the suburban school districts were not drawn along racial lines and cannot be blamed for 'segregation' in Kansas City, Judge Clark did not have the authority to consider them as part of his solution. The actions he took to make the city schools more attractive to

suburban students were therefore improper.

No-one is going to make him tear down the luxury schools. However, he by-passed the collective bargaining procedure to grant rises to school employees in the hope of making the schools more attractive to suburban whites. The rises may be reversed.

In a remarkable fit of common sense, the Supreme Court ruled that scores on standardised tests are a ridiculous measure of integration, and that the state of Missouri cannot be held financial hostage to poor black IQ performance. After pouring over \$800 million into this colossal blunder, the state may finally be off the hook.

Of course, Kansas City has become addicted to the \$100 million or so every year that Judge Clark made the state hand over in *operating expenses*. The city is in a panic at the prospect of running the schools without state money. Once that money is gone, who is going to fix the video editing machine when it breaks down? Who is going to pay the security guards who keep the personal computers and machine shop tools from walking out the door? Who is even going to do simple maintenance on the huge new fancy school buildings?

To hazard a prediction, unless Kansas City can find fresh whites to bleed, in 10 years its public schools will be worse than ever. About the time the fencing coaches are laid off, the few remaining whites will lose their taste for the exotic and clear out. The schools will become grimmer and more savage. As they do in Chicago, Newark and the Bronx, exhausted teachers will maintain the barest façade of scholarship in what will come to resemble holding pens for young blacks and hispanics. The only difference will be that in Kansas City, this familiar chaos will reign in what was once the most costly and ambitious school district in the country.

Of course, the Kansas City debacle has been a valuable experiment that has yielded fine data. Anyone but a dreamer could have predicted the results perfectly, but now they are clear enough to startle a liberal: (1) Not even the most opulent schools will tempt more than a handful of whites

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Remember the BNP in your will!

We wish all our readers a long life, but none of us can stay on this earth for ever. Have you ever thought about how you can help the cause when you are gone?

The British National Party has benefitted immensely from a few of its supporters remembering the party in their wills. In most cases the money has been invested so as to guarantee the party a regular income, rather than being spent in one go.

Why not become one of those benefactors yourself? Whatever you do, make sure you do not die intestate and let your estate go to prop up the political system!

It is natural that if you have a family you should wish to provide for it in the event of your death, but nevertheless you may well like to set aside something for the good cause as well. On the other hand, if you have no next of kin there is all the more reason for ensuring that the cause gets something before you go.

If you want advice on this matter, please ring or write in and let us know.

SPEARHEAD SUPPORT FUND

Income from the sales of our magazine is not enough to cover production and administrative costs. We therefore rely on regular donations from our supporters so that we may remain solvent.

Because of the controversial nature of the opinions expressed in these columns, we have found it impossible to induce wholesale distributors to handle our magazine. It is therefore not to be found on sale in high street newsagents or bookshops. Hence our need for additional financial support.

Please send all contributions to: *Spearhead* c/o PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW. Please note that receipts are not normally sent for donations of less than £10 unless specifically requested, in which case an SAE would be much appreciated.

THE INEVITABLE WHITE MAN

Nick Griffin disputes the trendy thesis that the White heterosexual male is obsolete.

"THE traditional role of the male in our society has never been more under threat. The loss of manual labouring jobs and the rise of work more suitable to women has led to a 'crisis of masculinity'. Women are deciding that men are largely dispensable and men, especially young males, are now realising they are not wanted any more. The disturbing results of this trend will have a deep impact on all our lives." (Daily Mail, March 4th 1996).

THE 'crisis of masculinity' has become a fashionable topic for the mass media in recent weeks. As well as a rash of newspaper articles, BBC2 launched two whole series on the subject, one tellingly entitled *A Bad Time To Be A Man*. Not to be outdone, Channel Four deviated from its usual PC stance to screen *Equal But Different*, which portrayed men as demoralised by triumphalist feminism.

The key to the thesis is the way in which automation and Information Technology have wiped out huge numbers of male jobs in heavy industry, and are now doing the same in much of the service sector as well. The effect of competition from the Far East is usually played down for political reasons, but, added to the more widely discussed factors, it has shattered traditional patterns of employment, family life and community stability.

Male unemployment is now far higher than female — up to four times worse in some old industrial areas hit by pit closures, steel mill shutdowns and the like. 80 per cent of all new jobs created go to women. Half of all men over 55 are no longer in the workforce. Hand-in-hand with the economic problems go other alarming symptoms of a deeper crisis: boys get worse exam results than girls at school; male health is worse; a large majority of suicides are men, and almost 70 per cent of divorces in Britain are now initiated by women — suggesting that they see men as dispensable.

FUTURE WITHOUT HOPE

The bald statistics mask a myriad of personal and family tragedies. Men who were used to being the breadwinners in jobs which gave them camaraderie and self-respect as well as money find themselves having to rely on state handouts or working wives. Some sink into humiliated self-pity, others into drink or drugs. All too often, their sons too come to regard the future as hopeless. Countless thousands of young men in their twenties and even thirties have never had a job. Many of those still at school see no reason to strive to do well when there is no prospect of getting a decent job, whatever their academic record. While the deliberate undermining of our education system by egalitarian social engineers is without doubt the biggest single reason for the collapse of

standards since the 1960s, this helpless male resignation to life without worthwhile work has clearly also played a major part.

Back in the 1980s, the destruction of traditional male employment was seen as a working-class problem only. But the 1990s have seen the phenomenon spread from shipyards, mines and fishing fleets to banks, insurance companies and industrial management. More than 100,000 jobs have been lost in the banking sector alone in the last five years.

The problem is accelerating and spreading. There is not a single area of employment where growing job-insecurity is not now a constant worry. While Job Centres still send unemployed engineers to retrain as computer programmers, computer companies are finding that they can employ well-trained graduates in Calcutta for a fraction of what they would have to pay the cleaner in a factory in Colchester. Even more ominous for the future of work as we have known it was the recent announcement that a London hospital is starting trials with a computer-controlled operating machine which can remove an appendix a thousand times more accurately than the best surgeon.

These last two examples should make it clear that the current media fashion for analysing all this in terms of a supposed sex-war is shallow and inaccurate. However newsworthy some of the 'advances' of militant feminism may have been in recent years, they are dwarfed by the impact of global free trade and automation on all of us — male or female, young or old — in the industrialised world. However much the feminist harpies might cackle, there is nothing in all this for women to be happy about. The fact that 80 per cent of new jobs go to women shouldn't conceal the fact that most of this much vaunted new employment is in low-paid service industries and that much of it is part-time. Male employment is not shrinking because women are now getting the jobs, but because 'real jobs' are disappearing altogether.

Thus a typical quote in one recent report came from a redundant South Wales miner: "The fact is we men liked working in all-male industries. We liked that male camaraderie, the jokes, the fact we weren't surrounded by women talking about babies and shopping It was a tribal thing, and now the tribe has been broken up."

Yet substitute 'beer and sport' for 'babies and shopping' and it might have been said by a woman who used to work in a Lancashire textile mill, a Leicester clothes factory or any of the other traditionally female preserves as badly hit by cut-price imports as the collieries have been. And the same technological advances which are wiping out male jobs in, for example, type-composing and accounting, also threaten the typically female secretary. Now that an office computer can turn a manager's hurriedly dictated recording into a

spell-checked, grammar-checked, perfectly typed letter, Miss Smith is going to need exceptionally good legs to justify her salary!

MEN THE CHIEF SUFFERERS

That said, it is of course true that the destruction of the job is having a far bigger direct effect on men than on women. It is, after all, men who are being shorn of their position as the bringers home of the bacon. There is very little difference between a small pay-slip and a large chunk of mammoth. So even if the wife or the state steps in to fill the gap financially, the psychological effect of failing to fulfill his age-old role is bound to be enormous.

And the hundreds of thousands of years in which our ancestors were overwhelmingly hunters have left an even more compelling urge in the male psyche. Men are genetically programmed to need the companionship of an all-male group which provides for their families and defends the tribe, and is bound together by initiation rites, shared problems and common victories. Socio-biologists and behavioural scientists have shown beyond a shadow of a doubt the subconscious connection between the hunting band, the reckless volunteers of August 1914, the industrial workers meeting up for a pint after work and the managerial staff who frequent the same golf club.

For millions of men in Britain and all the other White industrial nations, the changes outlined above are destroying the substitute hunting groups which have fulfilled this deep-seated need to belong. In older men who have been made redundant, increased health problems, depression and alcoholism are sadly predictable responses to this loss. Among the younger ones the impact seems to be worse still. Even in parts of Britain without an immigration problem, crime, mindless vandalism, psychotic violence and sporadic rioting are now commonplace in most working-class areas. Membership of an anti-social gang has taken the place of following fathers and older brothers into the proudly held 'man's job'. The bleeding-heart excuse that it's all down to poverty is nonsense; anyone who has ever spent any time in the confidences of members of this hopeless generation will know that being one of the lads and the 'buzz' — the excitement — of carrying out petty crime is far more important than the loot.

This point was well made in the aftermath of the 1991 Tyneside riots. The Archbishop of Canterbury visited the afflicted (White) estates and dribbled on about "deprivation and poor housing." This provoked an unusual (for a clergyman) outburst of commonsense from one local vicar, the Rev George Curry:-

"Deprivation is a relative term. The truth is that many of the homes are well-appointed, with televisions, hi-fi and the like, and I

Contd. on next page

know of many so-called 'deprived' families where father and mother will think nothing of spending £30 on an evening in the pub."

Among middle-class youth the same lack of a sense of identification with mainstream society tends to manifest itself in different ways: suicide, both by quick means and through drug addiction; membership of alien religious cults; homosexuality, and devotion to the anti-industrial, anti-technology and anti-human tenets of Deep Green ecology.

The common denominator behind all these unhealthy tendencies among such a wide cross-section of our young men is that they provide a sense of belonging to a group, invariably a group at odds with the society which has failed to fulfill the atavistic need for danger, identity and sense of purpose.

WHAT MUST BE DONE

If our Folk are to survive, let alone prosper, all these negative and socially disruptive activities must be curtailed. The question is: how? The criminal (in the strictly legal sense of the word) activities among those above would, of course, be substantially reduced by the imposition of genuine deterrent sentences. In the long run, however, it will be more effective to deal with the root cause of the sickness rather than just a few of its most unpleasant symptoms.

And since the root of the problem is a lack of identity, the solution is to provide that identity. And since the root of that problem is a lack of purpose, the solution is to provide a worthwhile purpose. By its very definition, the atomised consume-and-die ethos of liberalism can provide neither. The closely related Marxist attempt to fulfill these needs through international proletarian revolution has also come to its doomed and sordid end. Only Racial Nationalism can provide the sense of belonging, and of mission, which can turn the alienated, demoralised masses, left idle and unwanted in the 'post-industrial' world, back into healthy and civilised societies.

The feminists and race perverts in the media use the word 'obsolete' with regard to the heterosexual White male, but they are making a big mistake. This is because, like their Communist egalitarian bedfellows, they are so utterly ignorant of the underlying forces governing human behaviour. Just as the ineradicable urge for private property and inborn differences between individuals made Communism an unworkable fantasy, so innate territoriality and will-to-

power will sooner or later lead the White Man to reassert himself.

Whether this happens soon enough for us to undo the damage which the anti-White elements of the problem have done, or whether it will be too late to do anything other than go down in a blaze of doomed and bloody glory in a global Isandalwana, is another matter. On balance, I believe it can still be the former. The very same unfulfilled needs which have dragged the Old Order to the point of social collapse are the key to the forthcoming victory of Racial Nationalism throughout the White world, provided we understand exactly what is needed and ensure that our movement fulfils those needs. For the fact that they are not met at present is not in reality a 'crisis of masculinity' but a crisis of the liberalism which has created such an unnatural and unstable society.

THE MALE HUNTING PARTY

What is needed to fight this sickness is a substitute for the male hunting party pictured so clearly by Robert Ardrey in *The Hunting Hypothesis*. Of course we need the constructive ideas and policies necessary to deal with the economic problems which afflict our people — we must indeed be able to bring home a mammoth to the tribal cave. But we

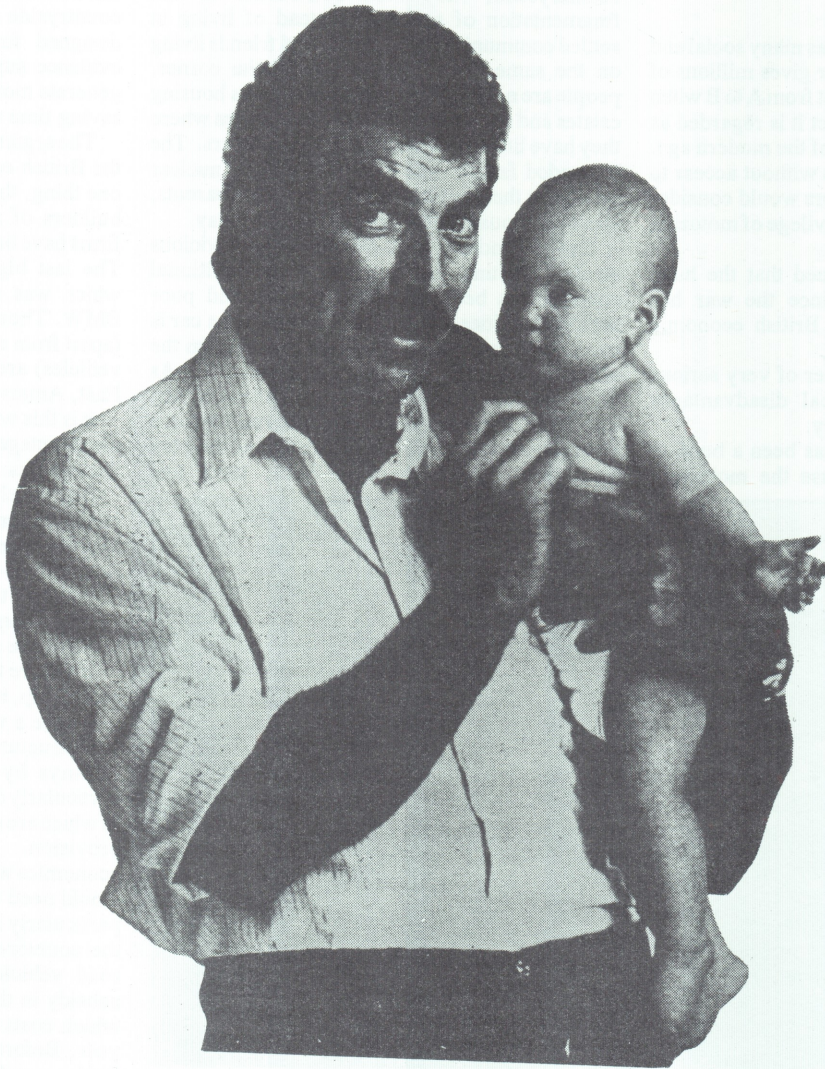
also need to provide the sense of camaraderie and the thrill of the chase without which man sinks into terminal boredom.

This is the key to the mistake made every few years by those who argue that Nationalism should concentrate on presenting a nice, 'respectable' image and forego the rough and tumble of the streets for the softly worded media interview. "That way we won't arouse such hostility, our would-be supporters won't be frightened off by angry opponents and more and more people will be won over by reasoned debate." Just like Communism, it seems plausible in theory, but in reality it simply doesn't work. On the contrary, every time it has been tried it has not only failed to bring in new recruits but has led to an inexplicable loss of many existing supporters.

Why? Because — as the principles of socio-biology explain — loyalty to any human grouping, particularly in times of stress and danger, demands a strongly developed sense of 'Us and Them'. You can only have an 'in' group if you have an 'out' group. Successful political leaders have understood this for millennia — Margaret Thatcher suckered the Argentines into attacking the Falklands so as to exploit this factor to win the 1983 General Election. The cringing liberals and the populists have got it all wrong. Far from

confrontation frightening worthwhile people away, by strengthening the bonds of the group it actually attracts them — **provided you win!** And, of course, you are far more likely to attract more recruits if you take a stand where the majority of the population agree with your group rather than with your opponents. Here, at the opposite end of the Nationalist spectrum to the populists, is where the cultists and cranks go wrong, creating little sects whose members pick up the feedback of each others' extremism and hobbyhorses, becoming ever more isolated from the concerns of real people.

Obviously many of the methods — such as marches and the wearing of uniforms — traditionally used to encourage a sense of belonging to a group are effectively forbidden to Nationalists in Britain at present. But they are forbidden precisely because the Enemy understands their power. We must therefore put much more effort into finding legal alternatives — drums and torchlit bonfires on private land, for example — with which to reach into the subconscious. We must go deeper than dry word-appeals to reason. We must go beyond the head to burn conviction and devotion to the cause into the very soul.



TOM SELLECK in *Three Men And A Baby*.
Politically correct propaganda attempts to create a 'New Man' are doomed to failure.

MOTOR CAR: CURSE OR BLESSING?

Our increasing dependence on the internal combustion engine is resulting in profound social and economic harm, says ROBERT COLBY

THE TOWN of Coventry recently celebrated a hundred years of motor car production. The celebrations culminated in a somewhat bizarre 'service of Thanksgiving' in Coventry Cathedral, in which an assortment of left-wing clergy rubbed shoulders with senior industrialists from the automotive industry.

The celebration was not without controversy; so-called 'ecologists' protested against the environmental problems associated with cars, and at one stage a naked female demonstrator 'streaked' before the bemused Bishop of Coventry and his flock.

Nationalists of course have no sympathy for the petulant antics of so-called 'greens' who have hijacked the issue of ecology for their own sinister purposes. Nevertheless, it is the opinion of this writer that the issues relating to motoring are a perfectly legitimate concern of Nationalism — that is, the British National Party.

ADVANTAGES

Superficially the motor car has many social and economic advantages. The car gives millions of British people the freedom to get from A to B when they want to, and in that respect it is regarded as one of the great conveniences of the modern age. Few households nowadays are without access to a car, and probably most drivers would consider it a terrible blow to have the privilege of motoring withdrawn.

Moreover, it could be argued that the huge increase in car ownership since the war has provided a valuable boost to British economic prosperity and employment.

However, there are a number of very serious social, economic and political disadvantages associated with car dependency.

For a start, the motor car has been a boon to criminals, who are able to use the motorway

network as a quick escape route for transporting stolen goods. Terrorists, sex-attackers or armed robbers can commit an offence in one part of the country and be hundreds of miles away before the police can intercept them.

SOCIAL BREAKDOWN

Of even more importance socially has been the break-up of traditional family and community life. As young people become more geographically mobile, there is a tendency for them to live many miles away from their parents. New housing estates have sprung up on the edge of towns or in the countryside specifically to cater for car-owners. More recently the same process has occurred with shops, whereby retail parks and superstores have been built miles away from traditional high streets, again with the car-owner in mind.

Not only do these new housing and shopping developments use up valuable land in the countryside, they also contribute to the fragmentation of society. Instead of living in settled communities with family and friends living on the same street or just around the corner, people are now able to live in anonymous housing estates and shop in anonymous superstores where they have little contact with their neighbours. The 'extended family' has now become the 'nuclear family' as there is little time to visit grandparents, uncles or cousins who may live miles away.

Car dependency has evolved into a vicious circle. Young families abandon traditional communities because of traffic jams and poor parking facilities. This in turn means that a car is even more essential to commute to and from the new housing and shopping developments. As more people live and shop out-of-town, the traditional communities fall into decay and become even less attractive. Since the elderly and the very poor are unable to buy cars, they are

disproportionately represented in the traditional communities.

Car ownership has not only contributed to the break-up of communities and family life, it also brings with it a grim harvest of death and destruction from accidents in which most victims are the elderly and the very young. One interesting statistic is that at the height of the 'troubles' in Northern Ireland, the average person there was twice as likely to be killed or seriously injured in a road accident as by a terrorist attack.

CARS ATTACK ENVIRONMENT

The ecological disadvantages of motoring are now widely known. Despite the recent attempts at 'greener' motoring, for example by making lead-free petrol widely available, car exhaust fumes are still a major cause of air pollution. Our towns and cities have been disfigured by loop-roads and flyovers in a bid to shave a few more minutes off the journey time for motorists. The countryside is being gobbled up by motorways designed for the same purpose. Yet all the evidence suggests that these new roads simply generate more traffic in the long term. Instead of saving time we end up sitting in traffic jams.

The argument that motor manufacturing boosts the British economy no longer holds water. For one thing, there are no longer any British-owned builders of mass-produced cars, as all our old firms have been taken over by foreign companies. The last big British manufacturer was Rover, which was recently taken over by Germany's BMW. The only car factories in the UK these days (apart from a tiny number of luxury and specialist vehicles) are owned by companies from the Far East, America or Europe.

It is this writer's belief, as a nationalist, that the disadvantages of a car-owning society far outweigh the benefits.

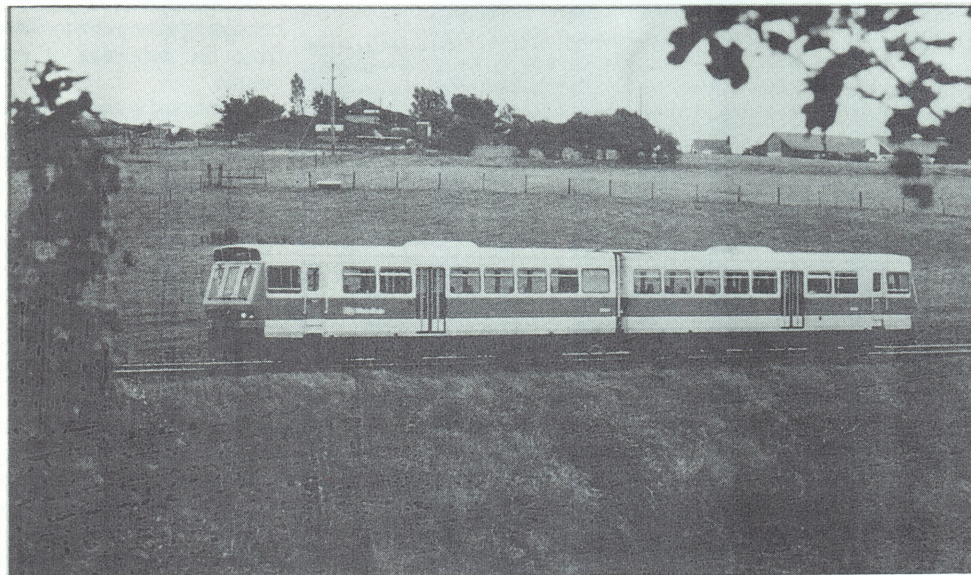
But surely a future nationalist government could not simply ban the motor car? Whatever the long-term benefits of such a policy, it would be a certain vote-loser.

Instead, there is a strong case for reducing society's dependency on the car, which would thus relieve some of the pressure on our roads.

If we are to reduce the demand for private car ownership, it is obviously essential to rebuild what was once a very comprehensive public transport infrastructure. The deregulation of buses and railways by the present government has been particularly damaging to rural communities, many of which are now without adequate public transport provision. Those who favour 'free market' economics will inevitably argue that such a system would need to be subsidised by the government, particularly in the rural areas just mentioned. But the counter-argument to this is that the private road vehicle already receives a huge hidden subsidy in the form of road-building and repair, which costs the taxpayer billions of pounds per year. Before deregulation of buses and railways, the less profitable routes were adequately cross-subsidised by increasing the fares on more popular ones.

There is a strong case for restoring the

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A YORKSHIRE RAILBUS providing short distance, branch-line service. Massive investment is required in public transport to make it more frequent and thus less crowded before large numbers of people will leave their cars at home and take the bus or the train. The other requirement is, arguably, for subsidised fares.

BUCHANAN SHAKES THE AMERICAN POWER STRUCTURE

A report from Stateside by Thorborne Richardson

PATRICK BUCHANAN's success in his campaign for the Republican Party's nomination for the Presidency of the United States has shaken the American liberal establishment to its core.

Despite the tremendous showing Buchanan made in the 1992 primaries, when he challenged then incumbent George Bush, the American media — using the 'silent treatment' so familiar to racial nationalists on both sides of the Atlantic almost completely ignored his 1996 candidacy even well past his initial victories.

Even after Buchanan won in Alaska and in Louisiana, the chattering classes either ignored him or dismissed him as an insignificant candidate.

Only after his second place showing in Iowa and especially his victory in New Hampshire did the establishment decide that the time had come to shift from the silent treatment to the personal attack.

Buchanan himself saw this coming. In his victory speech after the New Hampshire primary he warned his followers that to a certain extent his victories had been due to catching the liberals napping. He predicted that the next day the telephone lines and fax machines would be humming as the Republican leadership set out to demolish his campaign.

This, of course, is exactly what has happened as those whom the media hail as the 'Republican regulars', the 'party elders' and the 'calm statesmen' of the Republican Party (translation into plain English — 'Republican placemen, job seekers and hacks' of the type observant Britons will have seen in your own Conservative Party) rushed to endorse Establishment toadies with a proven record of failure, such as Senator Robert Dole, and to denounce Buchanan as 'divisive' and 'extreme'.

One of the standard lines being pushed to convince Republican conservatives to vote against Buchanan is that the party must be a 'big tent' and needs to be 'inclusive'.

The utter phoniness of this argument is that the only Republican candidate who has been drawing in votes from independent voters and Democrats has been Buchanan. Indeed, even as the line that Buchanan is not inclusive and cannot win the general election is pushed, simultaneously the Republican 'leadership' has complained that it has been the Democrats and independent voters who have given Buchanan much of his lead and that Dole will win in later primaries where only Republican 'stalwarts' can vote.

Although his positions fall far short of what racial nationalists know is necessary for the health and salvation of our people, Buchanan still represents almost everything the establishment and its creatures loathe and fear.

'AMERICA FIRST'

The very name of his campaign ('America First') hearkens back to the last significant political effort of the racially healthy and genuinely patriotic segment of the American population — the peace movement which bore that name and which valiantly, in the face of incessant attack and police harassment, fought to keep America out of the Second World War. As such, it is anathema to the group which outclasses all others in influence and whom I am told it is possibly illegal to name in Great Britain.

Among other things, Buchanan opposed the frenzied and hate-crazed campaign to railroad John Demjanjuk as a purported 'Nazi war criminal'. That even the Israeli Supreme Court ultimately exonerated Demjanjuk makes no difference. The establishment is outraged that he dared doubt the claims of eyewitness Holocaust survivors, and it will not forget or forgive.

Instead of hailing Buchanan as a 20th century Emile Zola who stood alone against the lynch mob in defence of a contemporary Dreyfus, the media, the Zionists and even his Republican opponents openly denounce him for having opposed the denial of justice to an accused man.

Buchanan has had the temerity to say that the American immigration system should prefer people of British ancestry to Zulus (his own words). To the Internationalists bent on the mongrelization of the United States this is outrageous and unpardonable.

Racial Nationalists in America and our Mother Country should understand that Buchanan will not become President and will not even come close to winning the Republican nomination.

In the American Republican Party, as in your own Conservative Party, the party hacks have rigged the rules and stacked the deck so that even if Buchanan had twice the votes he has gotten, he would never get the nomination.

However, the fact that Buchanan will not win the nomination or the Presidency should not blind us to the significance of his candidacy and his successes.

BAROMETER

It is easy even for us to fail to see the true significance of what is unfolding. Buchanan is a person who has never held a public office. His career

has been confined to being a speech writer and a journalist. For someone of this limited back-ground to have attracted the huge votes he has received against prominent, well-known political incumbents is much more than a political earthquake. It is also a barometer of increasing volatility and instability of the political situation in the United States and in white countries the world over.

When one reflects that Buchanan has achieved these stunning vote totals not only hobbled by lack of credentials but also in a campaign on a shoestring budget against others with unlimited money and in the face of hysterical

hatred and opposition from the media, the academy, the churches, the labour union leadership and multi-national corporations, then one sees just how impressive his showing is.

This is all the more true when one remembers that he has achieved these votes in the primaries of the most stable, least easily agitated element of the population, since the Republican voter tends to be a 'don't-rock-the-boat' church-going businessman type.

All of this augurs well for the future, when there will be similar movements which will take power in our country and in yours. When that occurs it will be a glorious and historic moment in the history of our people, a day of national and racial liberation greater even than such events as the defeat of the Spanish Armada. On that day our people will again be masters in their own house and the time will have arrived (to borrow a phrase from Clemenceau) for the "weighty settlement of accounts" with those who have so basely betrayed the nations they claim to serve.



Pat Buchanan.
His campaign shook the liberal establishment.

THE MEANING OF MARRIAGE

ELLEN STRACHAN looks at a topic much in the news

IT HAS recently been announced that Prince Charles and Princess Diana are finally to divorce. Who can doubt that the example which the royal family have shown to the British Nation will have the immediate effect of increasing the present epidemic of broken marriages. The present rate of divorce in Britain is one is three.

Celebrities such as film stars and politicians all constantly abuse the notion of marriage, divorcing and re-marrying at will and with absolutely no indication of shame.

The fact is, virtually no one gets married for the right reasons, or has the slightest idea of the true purpose of marriage.

Love should play a very important part within a marriage. Mates must feel well-matched, as this is an indication of the fact that they are genetically suitable for each other. This love should include a strong and enduring dedication, which allows for arguments and tempers while never being threatened by such differences of opinion.

This sort of love differs greatly from frivolous, spontaneous, whimsical, romantic love — the kind that relies upon chocolates and flowers. Marriages based on such trivialities are shallow and fragile. This is one of the major contributing factors to the divorce rate.

Primary love is a rush of hormones which power the initiation of courtship. After the birth of children, this matures into a solid partnership. However, many people become confused by the fading of this first passion, and instead of continuing to strengthen the relationship they go in search of a new mate.

Various sources within the media never tire of telling us that children get in the way of romance. They also often suggest that marriage kills this romance, and that being single is preferable. There are many other arguments which are insidiously pushed against marriage, while there is never any mention of the real value and purpose inherent in this important union.

PURPOSE OF MARRIAGE

A most common misconception is that marriage is God's blessing of a relationship, and a promise (regularly a broken promise) not to have an intimate relationship with anyone other than the partner. This is all utter nonsense, and is no reason at all for two people to commit themselves to a life long bond. Marriage after all, existed long before Christianity. The basis of marriage should be procreation and the improvement of family and race.

There is no point in anyone committing to marriage until they are sure that they and their partner are not infertile, or in some way unable to produce viable children.

All those who say that marriage can be based solely on romantic love totally fail to understand the logical consequences of this assertion. If marriage is about nothing more than attraction or affection, then it does not matter who or what is married. You might

just as well marry someone of the same gender as yourself, or an animal, or an inflatable doll or a motorcycle. It would be no more than a personal indulgence. The present British state undermines marriage, while modern culture is anti-marriage, anti-children, anti-eugenic and anti-discrimination. It is no wonder that the family is under threat. It is being destroyed with a deliberate viciousness, while the perpetrators of its destruction weep crocodile tears, pretending to lament the social decay.

OFFSPRING MOST IMPORTANT

Sex education in our schools force-feeds our children with a perverted and harmful view of sexual activity. The best single piece of sex education that we could ever offer to children is that they should only mate with someone whose child they would wish to have. Instead of this valuable guidance, a contradictory message is taught to children, suggesting that when a girl becomes pregnant, something has 'gone wrong' and that pregnancy is similar to contracting a disease, rather than being a normal physiological function.

If you realise the importance of kinship, then you should also see that whom you have

sex with is important. If all goes right, you will produce your own kin. If a man is indiscriminate, and impregnates a woman of different race, his descendants will perpetuate genetic degeneracy.

Divorce has been a problem for a long time. In Nietzsche's *Twilight of the Idols*, written in 1888, he says that divorce has trivialised marriage, and that 'modern marriage' has lost its rationale. Marriage, he asserts, only made sense when it was, in principle, indissoluble. This gave it seriousness and status. The rationale of marriage was also lost when love matches became the norm, in Nietzsche's

opinion, as opposed to marriages in which the family would help to select the mate. (Probably a compromise between family preference and personal preference would rather be the best arrangement). An institution cannot be based solely upon an idiosyncrasy such as the emotion, 'love'. The family needs heirs to retain its measure of power, influence and wealth — especially for its own sense of identity.

"Modern marriage," said Nietzsche, "has lost its meaning — consequently it is being abolished."

TACITUS ON THE GERMANS

Tacitus (AD 55-120) was a Roman historian. He was the author of several literary works. In his *Germania*, he writes a detailed account of his observations of the Germanic people. This ancient Germanic character contains features which hopefully the best members of our race will recognise in themselves.

Tacitus's observations of Germans' marriage customs indicate his great admiration for their morality. He states that the men were satisfied with one wife each, although there were a few rare exceptions in the case of

Contd. on next page



THE INSTITUTION OF MARRIAGE:
This traditional scene is instantly recognisable.

men of high rank, who would accept offers of many wives.

The dowry was given by the husband's family to his wife. The extended family attended the marriage and gave their approval of the gifts, which were all chosen for their symbolism and practical nature, rather than the sort of things which would "please a woman's whim or gaily deck a young bride." Typical gifts were: oxen, horse with reins, shield, spear and sword. The wife would also give a present of arms to her husband.

"In this interchange of gifts," says Tacitus,

"they recognise the supreme bond, the holy mysteries, the presiding deities of marriage. A woman must not imagine herself free to neglect the manly virtues or immune from the hazards of war. That is why she is reminded, in the very ceremonies which bless her marriage at its outset, that she is coming to share a man's toils and dangers, that she is to be his partner in all his sufferings and adventures, whether in peace or war. That is the meaning of the team of oxen, of the horse ready for its rider, of the gift of arms. On these terms she must live her life and bear her children. She is receiving something that she must hand over unspoilt and treasured to her children, for her son's wives to receive in their turn and pass on to the grandchildren."

The Germanic women were not tempted by social occasions to commit adultery. Frivolous romances were a virtual impossibility. Their attitude was so noble that they loved, and were dedicated to, the married state itself, not just to the man.

"They have," says Tacitus, "in fact, no mercy on a woman who prostitutes her chastity. Neither beauty, youth nor wealth can find the sinner a husband. No one in Germany finds vice amusing, or calls it 'up-to-date' to debauch and be debauched."

It would have been considered criminal to restrict the number of children or to put to death any child born after the heir.

There we have the true meaning of marriage as it should be. However, Nietzsche had a vision of marriage which has a meaning greater and even more noble than that of the ancient Germanic people. In his great work, *Thus Spoke Zarathustra*, which Nietzsche (modestly!) called the most profound book ever written, there is a section entitled, 'Of Marriage and Children'. The poetry of this wise advice would be lost were I to paraphrase it, so I will quote:-

"I have a question for you alone, my brother: I throw this question like a plummet into your soul, to discover how deep it is."

"You are young and desire marriage and children. But I ask you: are you a man who ought to desire a child?"

"Are you the victor, the self-conqueror, the ruler of your senses, the lord of your virtues? Thus I ask you."

"Or do the animal and necessity speak from your desire? Or isolation? Or disharmony with yourself?"

"I would have your victory and your freedom long for a child. You should build living memorials to your victory and your liberation."

"You should build beyond yourself. But first you must be built yourself, square-built in body and soul."

"You should propagate yourself not only forward, but upward! May the garden of

marriage help you to do it!"

"You should create a higher body, a first motion, a self-propelling wheel — you should create a creator."

"Marriage: that I call the will of two to create the one who is more than those who created it. Reverence before one another, as before the willers of such a will — that I call marriage."

"Let this be the meaning and the truth of your marriage. But that which the many-too-many, the superfluous, call marriage — ah, what shall I call it?"

"Ah, this poverty of soul in partnership! Ah, this filth of soul in partnership! Ah, this miserable ease in partnership!"

"All this they call marriage; and they say their marriages are made in Heaven."

"Well, I do not like it, this Heaven of the superfluous! No I do not like them, these animals caught in the heavenly net!"

"And let the God who limps hither to bless what he has joined stay far from me!"

Nietzsche is saying here that when we marry we should seek to create the Superbeing (*Übermensch*), who is better than his parents, combining their best features and losing those features less desirable. This is what makes a marriage holy in Nature's design. He said:-

"A creator's thirst, arrow and longing for the Superman: speak my brother, is this your will to marriage? I call holy such a will and such a marriage."

In addition to this noble aim, the married couple should raise as large a quantity of children as they are physically able to (money should not come into the equation, as it certainly isn't something that stops the unintelligent from multiplying) and they should be faithful to each other, providing role models for their children. This way, they set an example and they bring up the next generation to understand their purpose in life.

Living together, unmarried, does not provide the vital ingredient of a declared commitment to the extended family, which should be implicit in the marriage ceremony. Marriage should be a strengthening and a reaffirming of biological identity and an institution which forms the basis of society. Today it is none of these things.

Three important studies for students of

world conspiracy: *Anti-Capitalism from anti-semitism to anti-racism; The World Zionist 'Conspiracy' exposed by a Rabbi; and The Protocols of Zion — A New Analysis.* £3.99 each or all three for £10 from ITMA, 93c Venner Road, Sydenham, London SE26 5HU

THE MOTOR CAR: CURSE OR BLESSING?

(Contd. from page 14)

comprehensive railway network which was destroyed by the notorious Beeching cuts of the 1960s. The reopening of hundreds of branch lines would not only restore communications between our towns and villages, it would enable branch lines to act as feeders connecting to the mainline inter-city routes — something the planners failed to grasp when the original cuts were made. The branch railway lines could also be complemented by a sensibly-planned network of bus routes.

Public transport could be provided by a mixture of private and statutory bodies as it was before deregulation. The Ministry of Transport would be charged with ensuring that private companies and municipal authorities ran effective and efficient buses which ran punctually and regularly. Public transport must be frequent, reliable and reasonably priced otherwise there is no incentive to abandon the private car.

To counter the argument that car-building and road-building creates employment, consider how many people used to be employed on the old rail network, particularly before Beeching savaged it: train drivers, porters, ticket clerks, engineers plus all the other jobs which were indirectly supported such as hotels, restaurants and so on. The same can be said for the bus industry, which also supported many thousands of indirect jobs.

One of the less obvious ways we could promote public transport is through stricter planning guidelines on the building of out-of-town housing and shopping developments, which should be discouraged. Where new towns and villages have to be built, local authorities should insist on adequate public transport links so residents do not have to rely on car ownership.

Finally, it is worth mentioning that public transport makes good strategic sense. Buses are far more fuel-efficient than cars. Trains can be powered by coal or electricity and are thus even less dependent upon world oil prices. Although Britain is an oil producer, surely the lesson of the 1974 oil shock was that we should reduce our dependency on oil particularly as we have such huge reserves of coal lying underground.

CATASTROPHE IN KANSAS CITY

(Contd. from page 11)

voluntarily to attend classes that are majority black, and (2) no amount of money can bridge the racial gap in academic performance.

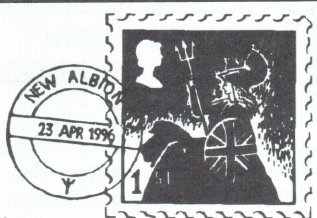
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RACE
AND
NATION



The Editor
'Spearhead'
c/o PO Box 117,
Welling,
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Letters

SIR: It is laughable that after the IRA resumed their bombing campaign in February John Major stood up and said that this would not stop the peace process. Why should the IRA want to stop that 'peace process'? It's going all their way!

To the IRA (who at least are realists) 'peace process' only means compromise, leading to our eventual surrender. I'm sure Gerry Adams loves the 'peace process'. After all, if you offer your wallet to a mugger he'd be only too pleased 'peacefully' to take it!

For any true peace to be achieved, one side or the other must win. That means that for us British the only option is to crush the IRA. We have the power to do it; all we lack is the will.

G.L. BERGIN
Warrington, Ches.

SIR: Now we hear that \$100 million of the American taxpayers' money is to be given to Israel to fight terrorism there. At the same time, Clinton allows terrorists of the IRA to raise funds in the US for bombing missions against the British.

Why doesn't he offer us \$100 million to fight terrorism here in this country? (this is not to say that we should accept it). We know of course that the reason is that there is not a massively powerful Ulster Loyalist lobby in Washington!

S. NOBLE (Mrs.)
Colne, Lancs.

SIR: It was not so long ago that the initials 'PC' meant police constable. Now most people seem to accept them as meaning 'politically correct'.

May I suggest that perhaps the truest interpretation of 'PC' today ought to be 'political cowardice'.

B.P. FAULKNER
Whitstable, Kent

SIR: John Tyndall's interesting article 'A Nation Unfit to Fight?' (March) reminded me of my army service as a regular.

Concerning national service, I saw many come and go between 1954 and when the call-up ended in (I think) 1960. I believe that national service acted as a sort of

'safety net'. In those years discipline at home and in the schools was starting to slip. Thus when a rebellious 18-year-old started his service his NCOs would soon have him straightened out and under control.

What fun they would have had with some of our present youth, with their pigtails and earrings!

It is, I believe, a fact that vandalism only really started when national service ended. Prior to 1958, most people thought that vandalism was some strange phenomenon that only happened in places like America.

In the days of national service many lads came in to start their service in a resentful mood. However, I noticed that more than a few changed for the better after two years of discipline, and many would say quite honestly that they had benefited from the experience. Some would even admit that they had actually enjoyed it (other than basic training time!). They knew that after returning to civilian life they would miss the comradeship.

S. HENNING
Bournemouth, Dorset

SIR: How many *Spearhead* readers, I wonder, will have watched the recently-made film of Jane Austen's novel *Persuasion*?

It was reviewed by Jeff Babb in Melbourne's *News Weekly* as "a film about the timeless beauty and eternal virtues of rural England," and as "celebrating the essential decency of vigorous institutions such as the Royal Navy, which combine tradition and an outlet for talent and ability while maintaining central values such as honour, duty, loyalty and patriotism."

Other values supported by the film, Babb added, are love (as opposed to the more ephemeral romance), spiritual fulfilment through the exercise of free will, family, home, tolerance, friendship and wisdom.

While watching this noble and beautiful film, set in Somerset in 1814, I experienced unexpectedly a profound emotional reaction akin to the grief one feels at the loss of close family.

On reflection, I realised that I was involuntarily mourning the loss of a world in which love of Britain and patriotism were widespread and largely supported by the people and institutions of the nation.

It was apparent how much has been lost in this heritage in the Australia of 1996, in which a British patriot is virtually a member of an endangered species.

I left the cinema with an added assurance of the fineness of my people and renewed determination to work towards the revival of British culture and integrity.

NIGEL JACKSON
Belgrave (Victoria), Australia

SIR: I have noticed that Afro-Caribbean men are disproportionately represented in some of the worst cases of violent crime. Of course, most of the time we do not know of the ethnic origin of these men unless photographs of them are published with the news-

paper reports — certainly the BBC Radio 4 news bulletins which I monitor never provide this detail. The BBC always rejects my argument that race is a relevant issue in these crimes, even if the disproportion I have referred to exists.

This raises a further question: if race is relevant to statistics of violent crime, surely the media have a duty to acknowledge that in as much as it is important to public safety — particularly in the case of people living in areas of high Afro-Caribbean population.

Is not the BBC failing in its charter obligation to "educate and inform"?

Whenever I raise these matters with the BBC on the 'phone, the staff I speak to always trot out the lame excuse contained in the question: are they to report when a criminal is white? Well, the public always assume that people reported in the news are white unless it is stated differently.

Certainly, the whole of this disgraceful censorship must surely cast doubt on the accuracy of news reporting in general.

R. JOHNSON
Nottingham

SIR: The purpose of the The United Nations Organisation, we are told, is to influence the governments of the world for good or ill.

Yet it cannot even influence its own member states into paying their annual subscriptions and is now owed \$3,000 million by them (including \$1,000 million by the bankrupt Government of the United States).

So how can the UNO claim to have any international influence at all? And why does our own Government waste so much taxpayers' money on it?

(Dr.) MICHAEL TOPHAM
Canterbury, Kent

SIR: Somebody once wrote about self-hatred being the enemy of the White Race. We can see it every day in the columns of newspapers like *The Guardian*, *The Independent*, and *The Sunday Times*. The awful wimps who write in these papers grovel with guilt, shame and self-hate, incessantly giving the history of the White Race the put-down and groaning with agony over the supposed evils of Western Imperialism.

This is not all. Recently I got my hands on a magazine published by 'Anti-Fascist Action' called *Fighting Talk*. It spews out hatred for Whites on almost every page. If we were to write these things in our publications about Blacks, Asians and Jews, I have no doubt we'd be charged under the 'race relations' laws. But not these people!

For an example of their poison, in a recent issue of *Fighting Talk* they commented on an article in *Spearhead* by William Hurst extolling great white music, including Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, Wagner's *Siegfried* and Verdi's Requiem, saying that they got the staff of their rag together and played the above-mentioned music to them. Their conclusion was: "The White Race wasn't worth a s..."

HARRY MULLIN
Glasgow

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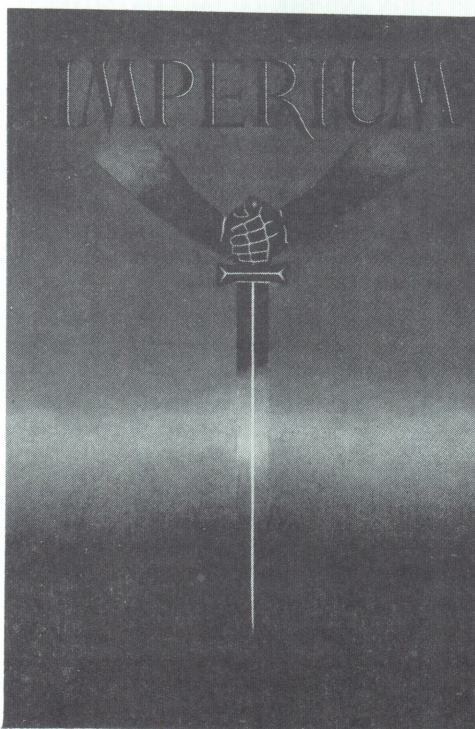
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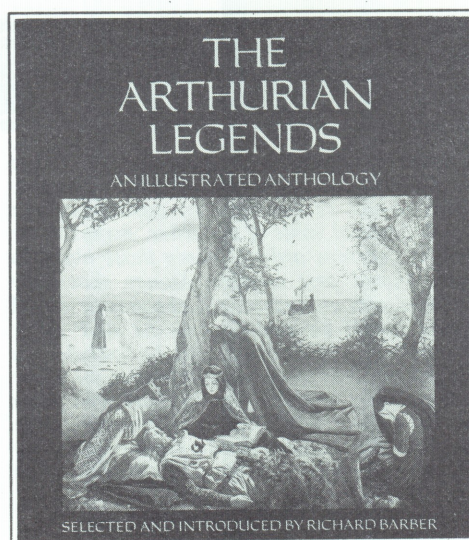
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RACE AND POLITICS (H.B. Isherwood) 50p. Shows that a sense of racial identity is an essential element of nationhood. 1974, 36pp.

RACE AND REALITY (Carlton Putnam) £4.00. A companion volume and supplement to *Race and Reason*, showing how the truth about the race issue has been suppressed by interested parties. 1967 (rep. 1977), 192pp.

RACE AND REASON (Carlton Putnam) £4.00. A plain, unemotional account of the race issue that has been an invaluable contribution to the debate ever since it was first published. 1961 (rep. 1977), 125pp.

★ **RECONSTRUCTION TRILOGY, THE** (Thomas Dixon) £12.00. A reprint of *The Leopards spots*, *The klansman* and *The Traitor*, three great novels dealing with the 'Reconstruction' of the American South after the Civil War as seen from the Southern Whites' point of view. Dixon's novels inspired the epic D.W. Griffith film *Birth of a Nation*, the race mixers' least favourite picture. 1902-1907, rep. 1994, xx, 550pp.

RELIGION AND THE RACIAL CONTROVERSY (H.B. Isherwood) 50p. Shows that racial integration is not ordained by Christianity but that the reverse is true. 1970, 16pp.

★ **RESPONSE, THE** (James Goldsmith) £5.99. The author answers objections from various sources to earlier book *The Trap*. 1995, 203pp.

★ **ROTTEN HEART OF EUROPE, THE** (Bernard Connolly) £17.50. A former official of the European Commission exposes the lies and deceit involved in the establishment of the ERM and the dangers involved in European monetary union and European federalism. The book created a sensation on its release last Autumn. 1995, xviii, 427pp.

SEARCHLIGHT ON A SEARCHLIAR (Alexander Baron) £2.99. A detailed, factual and annotated destruction of the pretensions of Gerry Gable, self-styled 'anti-fascist' researcher and editor of *Searchlight* magazine. Shortly after this exposure of Gable's lies, the author was assaulted at his home by a group of thugs. 1993, 53pp.

★ **SECRET SOCIETIES AND SUBVERSIVE MOVEMENTS** (Nesta Webster) £14.00. A standard authority on the most important secret societies undermining civilisation and Christianity in the 200 years up to the 1920s. 1924, rep. 1994, 419pp.

SELF-DETERMINATION? THE QUESTION ULSTER MUST ANSWER (Richard Cameron) £5.99.

The author's solution of self-determination for Ulster under the Crown may be contentious, but the book makes plain the neglect and mismanagement to which the province has been subjected by direct rule. 1992, 192pp.

SEXUAL DEAD-END, THE (Stephen Green) £9.95. A factual and scientific description of the threat to personal and social health posed by homosexuality, with an account of the rise of the 'Gay Liberation' movements and 'Gay' activism. This book is not sensationalist but

nor is it for the squeamish or easily shocked. 1992, 482pp.

SOME TO MECCA TURN TO PRAY (Mervyn Hiskett) £12.95. An examination of Islamic values and tradition with important sections on the relations between Moslems and host societies and Islam and Zionism. 1991, 357pp.

SPEARHEAD BINDER (£7.60). Made to hold 12 copies of *Spearhead* magazine.

STALIN'S WAR (Ernst Topich) £13.00. A revisionist view of the origins of World War II by an Austrian professor of philosophy. 1987, 152pp.

STRUGGLE FOR WORLD POWER, THE (George Knappfer) £6.20. The fourth edition of a work by a distinguished Russian author dealing with the communist and financial conspiracies and showing the link between the two. 1986, 240pp.

SURVIVAL OF BRITAIN, THE (Bryan B. Monahan) £7.80. A series of articles from the *Social Creditor* dealing with political and economic threats to Britain's survival and offering solutions to the problem of inflation. 1971, viii, 124pp.

THOUGHT CRIMES: THE KEEGSTRA CASE (Doug Christie) £2.40. The text of Doug Christie's courtroom defence of the persecuted Canadian schoolteacher Jim Keegstra. 1986, 34pp.

TOO BRIGHT THE VISION? (Arthur Lewis) £7.99. The reminiscences of a valiant clergyman who upheld the causes of Christianity and civilised rule in Rhodesia. Despite being born in the UK, the author had the honour of being barred from this country by the Wilson régime. 1992, viii, 279pp.

★ **TRAP, THE** (Sir James Goldsmith) £7.99. A well-known businessman defends the concept of the nation state and points out the perils of free trade, particularly from the far East. 1994, 216pp.

★ **TREASON AT MAASTRICHT** (Rodney Atkinson & Norris McWhirter) £3.50. A complete and detailed exposure of the illegal and unconstitutional action of the Government in signing the Treaty of Maastricht. 1994, 123pp.

USES OF RELIGION, THE (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £1.00. Examines the value of religion as a socially cohesive force. 1982, 36pp.

VENTILATIONS (Wilmut Robertson) £4.50. The sequel to the same author's widely acclaimed *The Dispossessed Majority*. Revised edition 1982, 113pp.

VICTIM OF THE HOLOCAUST (Hans Peter Rullman) £3.50. The story of the framing of John Demjanjuk. 1987, 78pp.

★ **VIKING LORDS OF THE SEAS, THE** (Yves Cohar) £6.95. A beautifully illustrated book showing that the Vikings were more than simply plunderers. They were explorers and traders with a literature and a system of beliefs. 1992, 175pp.

WALL STREET AND THE BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION (Anthony C. Sutton) £6.80. The links between Wall Street finance and the Russian Revolution are proved beyond all question by an established scholar. 1974, 228pp.

WALL STREET AND THE RISE OF HITLER (Anthony C. Sutton) £6.80. A book that has aroused considerable controversy by its suggestion that Hitler had big financial backing from Wall Street. Read what he says and decide for yourself. 1976, 220pp.

WAR LORDS OF WASHINGTON (Curtis B. Dall) £2.60. In an interview with Anthony J. Hilder, Roosevelt's son-in-law exposes FDR's responsibility for Pearl Harbour. n.d., 45pp.

WEALTH, VIRTUAL WEALTH AND DEBT (Frederick Soddy) £10.00. The author, a Nobel prize-winner in chemistry, points the way to a satisfactory and beneficial financial system. A long-established classic. 1926 (Rep. 1983), 320pp.

★ **YESTERDAY & TOMORROW** £4.50. A collection of articles on 'The Tradition of National Revolution'. Featured authors include Belloc, Chesterton, Fr. Fahey and Corneliu Codreanu. 1994, 80pp.

ZIONIST CONNECTION, THE (Alfred M. Lilienthal) £13.00. The second edition of a sensational exposure by a non-Zionist Jew of Zionist power politics. A real eye-opener from an author who can't be labelled 'anti-semitic'! 1982, 904pp.

ZIONIST FACTOR, THE (Ivor Benson) £10.40. New and much improved edition of a book first published in 1986. A study of the Jewish presence in 20th century history, covering such events as the Bolshevik Revolution, the creation of Israel, the fall of Rhodesia and the relationship between communism and capitalism. 1992, iii, 205pp.

PUBLICITY MATERIAL

Except where otherwise stated, the items listed below should be ordered from PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW.

A New Way Forward

A summary of the main political objectives of the British National Party. 79p post-free.

Fight Back!

British National Party manifesto for the recent 1992 election. Policies are exactly as outlined in *A New Way Forward* (above) but with different title, cover design and introduction. 79p post-free.

Where We Stand

A new, abridged and bang up-to-date statement of BNP policies. Standard information brochure sent to enquirers. 29p post-free.

No to Maastricht! No to Europe!

Brand-new booklet outlining the British National Party case against the EC and in particular against the Maastricht Treaty. Produced out of collaboration between BNP Devon Branch and party headquarters. 59p post-free.

The Enemy Within

This, the latest BNP booklet, is about the role of the BBC as a weapon of mass brainwashing. The booklet comprises the text of an official complaint by the party to the Broadcasting Complaints Commission following the odious *Public Eye* programme shown in January 1993. Although the complaint is about one specific TV programme, its general drift could be said to apply to a wide range of anti-nationalist propaganda on TV and radio. 44p post-free.

BNP Activists' Handbook

This is the publication that so many have been waiting for. The handbook is a comprehensive instruction course in all the essential techniques needed in promoting and building the British National Party at local branch level, starting from scratch when the activist is entirely alone. This booklet is a mine of information that all activists, old and new, will find valuable in the quest to make their activities more efficient and effective. It is a 'must' for everyone who wants to be more than just an armchair nationalist. The Handbook is illustrated and runs to 71 pages. £1.86 post-free.

BNP Propaganda handbook

Spreading the Word is a new handbook on propaganda that has just been produced by the British National Party to supplement its *Activists' Handbook*. Illustrated, *Spreading the Word* runs to 60 pages and contains five sections:- (1) General Principles of Propaganda; (2) Recruitment; (3) Canvassing for Elections; (4) Speaking to the Media; and (5) Speaking from the platform and presentation of Party meetings. Special attention is also given to dealing with enemy smears — valuable for this alone. £1.86 post-free.

BNP Badges

British National Party badges with logo in red, white and blue. £1.50 post-free.

Union Jack lapel badges

£1.50 each post-free. £1.30 each post-free for 10 or more.

BNP Key Rings

Key rings with attachment bearing BNP logo in red, white and blue. £1.75 post-free.

BNP Cloth Logo

BNP logo in cloth, also in red, white and blue. Ideal for sewing onto sports bags, jackets, etc. £1.50 post-free.

BNP Leaflets

Striking new two-sided leaflet. Red, white and blue colour scheme lends visual impact to an excellent new leaflet. All the best slogans are used including 'Rebuild Britain Now!' which features sections on 'Health and Welfare', 'A Decent Education', 'Say No to Europe!' and 'Rebuild Our Industry'. Other slogans used include 'Time For A New Party', 'Join Us!' and 'Make Britain Safe!' which focuses on crime-ridden Britain and identifies our solutions, including the rebuilding of a sense of national community — possible only in an all-white Britain! This is the fourth 'Spearhead' leaflet that the party is pushing this year in the run up to the General Election and is sure to generate interest. £9.50 per 1,000, with postage charges of £4.70 for 1,000 and £5.25 for 2,000.

Join us! Highly successful recruiting leaflet designed for BNP Autumn and Winter 1992 and Spring 1993 recruitment campaigns. Gives brief account of best known BNP policies. A summons to battle!

Defend Britain's Fishermen! Attacks the betrayal of the fishing industry. Especially suitable for giving out in fishing areas.

Hang Child Murderers! New leaflet — replacing old one on same issue. Calls for the death penalty for the killing of little children — especially topical following gruesome West case.

Why Britain detests the Tories Aimed especially at disillusioned Tory voters, listing the failures of the Major government.

These leaflets cost £5.50 per 1,000, with postage charges of £4.70 for 1,000 and £5.25 for 2,000.

BNP Recordings

Rally '95. Video-recording of the latest BNP Annual Rally, staged in London on November 11th 1995. Hear and see speeches by John Morse, Richard Edmonds, Thomas Andersson, Michael Newland, Dr. William Pierce and John Tyndall.

Video for Rally '95 costs £15.00 plus 98p p&p.

Rally '94. Video-recording of the BNP Annual Rally, staged near London on November 5th 1994. Hear and see speeches by David Bruce, Richard Edmonds, Gunther Deckert, Claude Cornilleau, Michael Newland and John Tyndall.

Rally '93. Video-recording of the BNP Annual Rally, staged just outside London on November 6th 1993. Hear and see speeches by John Morse, David Bruce, Kirk Lyons, Claude Cornilleau and John Tyndall.

Rally '92. Video-recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 24th 1992. Hear and see speeches by Syd Carthew, John Peacock, Ken Henderson, Claude Cornilleau, David Bruce, Sam Dickson, Richard Edmonds and John Tyndall.

Rally '91. Video-recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 12th 1991. Hear and see speeches by Steve Tyler, Scott McLean, Ken Henderson, Eddy Butler, Tony Wells, Dr. Donald Clarke, Richard Edmonds and John Tyndall.

Rally '90. Video-recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 13th 1990. Hear and see speeches by David Bruce, Steve Cartwright, John Peacock, Karl Philipp, Tony Lecomber, Steve Smith, Richard Edmonds and John Tyndall.

Rally '89. Video-recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 14th 1989. Hear and see speeches

RALLY '95



Video-recording of the
British National Party Annual Rally,
November 11th 1995

Hear:-

JOHN MORSE (Chairman)
RICHARD EDMONDS
THOMAS ANDERSSON
MICHAEL NEWLAND
Dr. WILLIAM L. PIERCE
JOHN TYNDALL

BNP Recordings c/o PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW

This is the latest British National Party rally video. This is the rally the authorities tried their best to stop. Hear the voices of John Morse, Richard Edmonds, Michael Newland and John Tyndall, with special guests from overseas Thomas Andersson (Sweden) and Dr. William L. Pierce (U.S.A.).

Price is £15.00 plus 98p p&p.

by Mark Wilson, John Peacock, Gus McLeod, Tony Morgan, David Bruce, Harry Mullin, Richard Edmonds and John Tyndall.

Rally '87. Video-recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 31st 1987. Hear and see speeches by Ronald Rickcord, Ian Sloan, Gus McLeod, Dr. Peter Peel, Richard Edmonds, Stanley Clayton-Garnett, David Bruce and John Tyndall.

Videos for Rally '87 to Rally '94 cost just £12.00 plus 98p p&p.

Audio tape

Rally '95. Tape-recording of the latest BNP Annual Rally, staged in London on November 11th 1995. Hear speeches by John Morse, Richard Edmonds, Thomas Andersson, Michael Newland, Dr. William Pierce and John Tyndall. £6.00 plus 36p p&p.

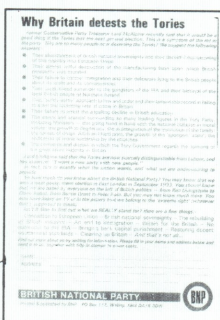
ALLIED PUBLICATIONS

TRUTH AT LAST

Hard-hitting tabloid for American and other White Race patriots. *Truth At Last* is not a BNP publication but the topics are most enlightening covered as they are with total freedom of speech and frankness. Send £5 note for trial 6 month subscription. Obtainable from: *Truth At Last*, PO Box 1211, Marietta, Georgia 30061, U.S.A.

CANDOUR NEWSLETTER

British views letter, founded by the late A.K. Chesterton to defend national sovereignty against the menace of international finance. *Candour* is not a BNP publication but many of its opinions are in line with BNP policy. Subscription: UK £15.00 per year; Overseas £20.00 per year; USA \$30.00 per year. Obtainable from: Forest House, Liss Forest, Hants. GU33 7DD.



TWO LEAFLETS TO PUSH

The new hang Child Murderers leaflet & The anti-Tory leaflet that is getting big results

Todmorden win football trophy

It was good to see the revival of the five-a-side BNP football competition, for which we mainly have to thank Leeds branch, who organised the event locally on March 16th. Six teams from around the UK took part, including two from Leeds and one each from Todmorden (Lancs.), Blackpool, Notting-

ham and Edinburgh.

After a hard-fought competition, Todmorden played Nottingham in the final, with the Lancashire team, captained by Chris Jackson, running out winners by 3-2.

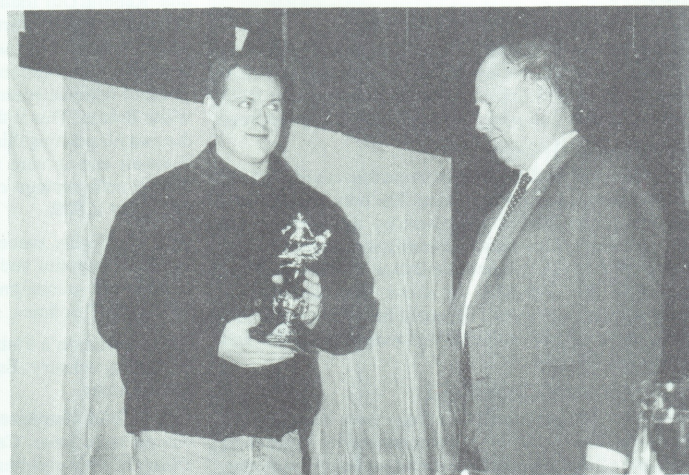
Later, BNP Chairman John Tyndall presented the trophy to the winning skipper.



Shot of the play during one of the matches



Pause for a rest: the team from Edinburgh



Chris Jackson, captain of the winning team, receives the trophy from the BNP Chairman

EXCELLENT MEETING IN LEEDS

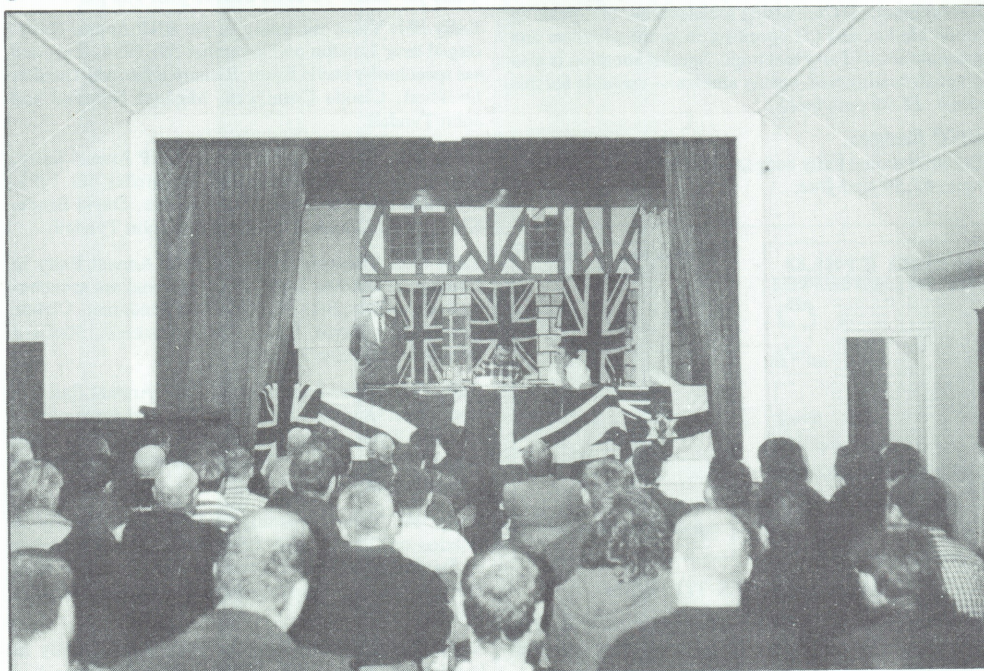
YORKSHIRE British National Party held its best meeting for some years when the party Chairman John Tyndall spoke in Leeds on the 16th March. The meeting was part of a busy day for the party, beginning with the five-a-side football competition reported above and ending with an enjoyable social in the evening.

Between these two events, a party meeting was held in the city which was attended by about eighty people. Iain Wilson from Dewsbury spoke first and reported on preparation to fight two parliamentary seats at the general election in his area. He was followed by Leeds Organiser Tony McDonnell, who gave an account of local progress. As final speaker, John Tyndall, referring to the football tournament, spoke of the importance of sport in strengthening a nation. He hoped, he said, that the party

would eventually have teams competing against each other in many sports. He ended up with a call for a massive effort so as to enable the party to contest 50 seats in the general election.

The meeting was ably chaired by Mick Gibson and the collection raised well over £200.

John Tyndall speaks (below)



NEW AUDIO CASSETTE

John Tyndall speaks to America: Speech by the BNP leader in Lanham (near Washington, DC) in 1991. A stirring call to racial loyalty! £4.00. Cheques/POs only. LIFE RUNE BOOKS, BCM BOX 6089, LONDON WC1N 3XX. Send two 25p stamps/IRCs for new 1996 catalogue. WEB <http://www.natvan.com>

THANK YOU!

Last month *Spearhead* received a handsome financial contribution from a donor who wishes no personal acknowledgement to be sent. We do not like to accept such contributions without some expression of gratitude, and so we hope that this message of thanks and appreciation will suffice.

Assistant Editor appointed

From next month, Tom North will be taking over as *Spearhead*'s Assistant Editor. John Tyndall will remain Editor and will retain overall control of the magazine's general policy. He will still contribute his monthly signed article and will make a partial contribution to items in the regular 'What We Think' column. Mr. North will be responsible for monthly production and the collation, choice and editing of articles sent in.

In keeping with the normal rules of editorial autonomy, Mr. North will be given the freedom to make some amendments, as he sees fit, to the layout and format of some parts of the magazine.

The main purpose of this new arrangement is to leave Mr. Tyndall more time to give to his duties as leader of the British National Party.

Editorial and administrative functions involved in the magazine will be carried out from two separate locations, and readers are asked to assist us in making this arrangement work smoothly by following the rule that letters and other communications (batches of newspaper cuttings, etc.) intended for the Editor should be sent in envelopes marked 'Editor' on the outside, while subscriptions, donations, orders and letters concerned with supply, circulation or matters of administration should be sent in envelopes just marked '*Spearhead*'. This procedure will simplify the sorting out and passing on of mail when it is received at our PO box address.

Independent researcher requires information on the Searchlight Organisation. Small payment possible. SAE to Box 88, *Spearhead* for details.

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500 copies	£78.00	by roadline

Cheques/POs to *British Nationalist*, c/o PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW. Please keep orders, enquiries and payments to BN entirely separate from all other correspondence and remittances so as to avoid confusion and delay.

TYNDALL AND EDMONDS SPEAK AT BASINGSTOKE

THE BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY held its first major meeting for some years in Basingstoke on the 20th March. This follows an upsurge of activity in the general area of North Hampshire and Berkshire. It is intended to fight a parliamentary seat somewhere in the near vicinity in the general election, probably in Reading.

With John Morse in the chair, the two speakers were National organiser Richard Edmonds, who had driven down from a tour of duty in the West Midlands, and BNP leader John Tyndall.

In his speech, Mr. Edmonds related how the worsening situation in Britain gave enormous opportunities to the BNP, and he underlined the great importance of the party fighting fifty seats in the election. Mr. Tyndall based his speech mainly on the themes of passion, commitment and mobilisation — all attributes displayed by the enemies of the British people and vitally needed by the British people themselves if they are to have a future, as well as by the BNP in the coming months in its general election challenge.



John Tyndall speaks. To the right of him: John Morse (chairman for the meeting) and Richard Edmonds.

How to obtain *Spearhead*

Spearhead is available from our office to those who wish to obtain copies for themselves every month and to those who wish to obtain copies for redistribution. Those wanting copies for themselves each month are recommended to take out a subscription by filling in the form below and sending it to us with the applicable sum.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

The following rates are for 12 issues (please tick box where applicable):-

British Isles: £16.25 ☐ Overseas surface mail: £18.35 ☐ Unsealed air mail Europe: £19.30 ☐
Unsealed air mail Middle East, Africa, N & S America: £25.70 ☐ Unsealed air mail Australasia, Far East: £27.30 ☐

PLEASE NOTE: These overseas rates apply if remittance is in pounds sterling. If remittance is in any other currency, an additional charge of £4.50 is required in the case of cheques and money orders and £2.50 in the case of banknotes, these paying for banker's commission and charges.

Discounts for bulk purchases can be obtained as follows:-

10-19 copies: 80p each; 20-49 copies: 72p each; 50-99 copies: 60p each; 100-199 copies: 50p each; 200-499 copies: 43p each; 500 copies or over: 40p each (For advice on postal rates please contact our office).

All cheques and postal or money orders should be made out to *Spearhead* and sent to *Spearhead* c/o PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW. Please do not include a payment for *Spearhead* in a remittance which includes payment for other items.

Contact your local party unit!

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PO Box 328, Hounslow,
Middlesex TW5 0XF

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PO Box 94, Teddington,
Middlesex TW11 9EY

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Surrey SM5 4QW

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c/o PO Box 117, Welling, Kent
DA16 3DW

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Milton Keynes, Bucks. MK13 8YZ

BEDFORD

PO Box 174, Kempston,
Bedford MK42 8EQ

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PO Box 817, Waterbeach,
Cambridge CB5 9JR

BERKSHIRE & NORTH HANTS.

BCM Box 4110, London WC1N 3XX

WOKING & DISTRICT

BM Box 7153, London WC1N 3XX

HANTS & DORSET

BCM Angel, London WC1N 3XX

*THE BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY is
organised into active units extending over
most of the United Kingdom. Here we give
a list of the main units.*

DEVON

BM Box 4238, London WC1N 3XX

BRISTOL, AVON & SOMERSET

c/o BM Box 4238, London WC1N 3XX

CARDIFF

PO Box 632, Cardiff CF2 1UU

BIRMINGHAM

PO Box 771, Great Barr,
Birmingham B44 9LZ

HEREFORD & WORCESTER

PO Box 229, Worcester WR2 4SU

STOURBRIDGE

c/o PO Box 229, Worcester WR2 4SU

CANNOCK

PO Box 3, Cannock WS11 2AF

STOKE-ON-TRENT

PO Box 312, Hanley, Staffs. ST1 0SG

BURTON-ON-TRENT

c/o PO Box 312, Hanley, Staffs. ST1 0SG

LEICESTER

PO Box 148, Leicester LE3 2YD

NOTTINGHAM

PO Box 2, Carlton, Nottingham NG4 3EQ

MANSFIELD & ASHFIELD

PO Box 20, Mansfield, Notts. NG19 6HP

The BNP also has units in Staines, Southend-on-Sea, Isle of Sheppey, Reading, Southampton, Bournemouth, Gloucestershire, Stevenage, Enfield & East Herts., Grantham, Derby, Ilkeston, Scunthorpe, North Wales, Port Talbot, Barry, Tonypandy, Ebbw Vale, Bolton & Bury, Ashton-under-Lyme, Sheffield, Batley, York, Skipton, Tees-side, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Falkirk, Fife, Cumbernauld, Airdrie, Clydebank, Greenock, Dumbarton, Lanarkshire, Ayr, Cumnock (Ayrshire) and Highlands & Islands. If you want to make contact with any of these units, or start a new unit, please write to BNP Head Office c/o PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW.

CHESTERFIELD

PO Box 174, Chesterfield,
Derbyshire S40 1FP

LINCOLN

PO Box 57, Lincoln LN5 7RQ

LIVERPOOL

PO Box 122, Liverpool L69 8JA

WARRINGTON

c/o PO Box 16, Salford M6 7PT
Tel line:- 0402-071909

MANCHESTER & SALFORD

PO Box 16, Salford M6 7PT

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Lancs. OL16 1AH

OLDHAM

PO Box 10, Oldham, Lancs. OL8 2WW

BLACKBURN

c/o PO Box 15, Todmorden, Lancs.
OL14 7NQ

TODMORDEN

PO Box 15, Todmorden, Lancs. OL14 7NQ

BLACKPOOL

PO Box 53, South Shore,
Blackpool FY4 1FS

LEEDS

PO Box BR10, Bramley, Leeds. LS13

DEWSBURY

PO Box 32, Dewsbury WF12 0YU

HULL

PO Box 953, Hull HU3 1YJ

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WEST LOTHIAN

PO Box 50, Livingston EH54 8JJ

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PO Box 210, Dundee DD1 9EP

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c/o PO Box 85, Glasgow G51 2DS

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PO Box 85, Glasgow G51 2DS

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c/o BM Box 4238, London WC1N 3XX

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Send 50p for information pack to:-

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